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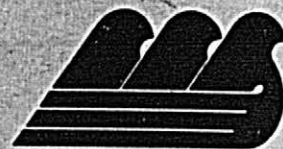
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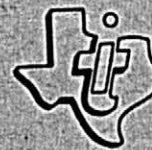
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* That's SADIE'S - main floor, Union Bldg.

McGill woman assaulted in Union washroom

by Rick Boychuk

Some quick thinking and the concern of a passerby saved a McGill woman from serious injury in an assault in the third floor washroom of the Union Thursday evening.

The woman, who was badly frightened by the incident although not physically injured, said she entered the washroom following a class and found a man standing in the doorway when she went to leave.

"There was nobody else in the washroom and I thought to myself either he is in the wrong washroom or I'm in trouble," she said.

"He was a big guy, about 180 pounds and five foot ten. I asked him to leave and he grabbed me. He was drunk and let me go but just as we got to the door he grabbed me again. I managed to push us both through the door. My glasses went flying, my coat and bag... Meanwhile the guy shoved me back into the washroom. But a guy walking by to Player's Theatre, saw us and I called to him."

The passerby ran to get help and when the attacker realized that he had been seen he released the woman.

"I was crying and really upset when help came. The guy that had attacked me was standing outside the washroom... very drunk," she said.

Gertrude's security was called and when the distraught

woman said she did not wish to press charges, the man was told to leave the building.

"When I realized that the guy was just going to be told to get out of the building, I decided to press charges. The police were called and took my statement and a statement from the witness. They know the attacker's name."

According to witnesses the attacker had been drinking in Gertrude's and had become violent. A security guard in the pub was watching the man but lost track of him when called to the phone.

The woman says the incident has forced her to re-evaluate what it means to be a woman.

"When he grabbed me I froze, I couldn't scream. I just didn't believe it was happening."

"I wanted something to be done so other women will be aware of the dangers. I went to see the Dean of Students and Kay Sibald (the Associate Dean of Students) and they advised me to talk to people in the Women's Union. I talked to the president of the Women's Union and she was helpful. The Women's Union helped a lot. I'm going to get involved with them."

"It was a scary experience. I used to believe that being a woman didn't make any difference. But it does. I now realize that you have to work at making it easier for women."



Student councillor and chairperson of the South Africa Committee, Rick Boudreau was happy to see his disinvestment motion passed by council last Wednesday.

Council wants funds out of South Africa

by Rosemary Oliver

McGill Students' Council is demanding that the University remove its funds from the Bank of Montreal, because of the bank's loans to South Africa.

The above motion, passed at last Wednesday's Council meeting, also insists the University Board of Governors divest itself of all holdings in corporations that invest in, and any other financial institution that directs loans to, South Africa.

Neil Wiener, law representative to Council, believes this was the most important decision Council has made this

year.

"Finally, Council has dealt with an issue of some social significance."

Several councillors proposed the Students' Society remove their funds from the Bank of Montreal independently of the Board's actions. However, Jon Shifman, Society Comptroller, explained the funds were "so tied up" with the university money that the process would be a "long and complicated affair."

Council set up a subcommittee, composed of councillors Brad Armstrong, Alan DeSousa and Rick Boudreau, who is

also chairperson of the South Africa committee, to look into the possibility of transferring the Society funds from the Bank of Montreal.

A motion was passed requesting the Board to make a decision on Council's demands no later than February 1, 1980 at which time Council would take steps to ensure their own funds were removed from the bank.

Benoit Laurin, VP External Affairs, said this motion would be a "pressure tactic" to encourage the Board to consider the Council's request.



"It's hard to be healthy if you're poor," says David Crombie.

Crombie:

For Canada's poor it's hard getting health care

by Rosemary Oliver

Canada's poor have a harder time obtaining adequate health care, federal minister of Health and Welfare David Crombie told a McGill audience Monday.

Crombie spoke on the role of the federal government in the provision of health care.

"In Canada, it's very hard to be healthy if you're poor," he said.

Crombie said the problem was one of "social policy."

He explained that while government expenditures have increased rapidly, the distribution of wealth has

scarcely changed. Since 1951, he said government expenditures have risen from 28 to 42 per cent of total Gross National Product. In 1951, the 20 per cent poorest Canadians received only 4.4 per cent of total income and in 1979 they received 4.5 per cent.

able misdirection of current funds expended," Crombie said.

"We certainly have not made any giant steps at all in the direction we want this society to move."

Crombie said the Progressive Conservative government was

formulating a new social policy which would reorganize the government programs in order to improve the distribution of government spending.

"This policy is not a radical break with the past," he said. "Our purpose is to build not disrupt."

Crombie spoke sparingly on the actual role of the federal government in the provision of health services, but commented, "I may get hurt for this tomorrow, but we have made sloppy assumptions about the role of the federal government."

The lecture then turned into a plea for continued federalism in order to maintain adequate health services for all Canadians.

"How tragic it would be if we proceed to erect boundaries which would prevent access to health facilities that went with Confederation," he said.

Crombie said Canadians understand federalism "in our bones."

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Glasses lost in Redpath Library in Leacock Building. Brown case and gold trim glasses. Call 392-8922.

374—PERSONAL

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Research project needs healthy male volunteers age 18 to 40 years old and over 60 years old for a study being conducted on a currently used therapeutic drug. Volunteers must be free to give one full day, as well as be available to report at specified times during a week-long protocol. Honorarium is being offered. If interested, please contact the Division of Clinical Pharmacology, Montreal General Hospital, 937-6011, loc. 791.

372—LOST AND FOUND

Lost: gold Selko watch on Monday between French Language Centre and Union Building, sentimental value. Reward. Call Kim 286-1757.

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The McGill Daily Advertising Office wishes to thank all its advertisers for their support over the past term.

We're taking a break for a while and will resume publication on January 10, 1980. The deadline for this issue will be January 7.

So, we're going for a while, but—

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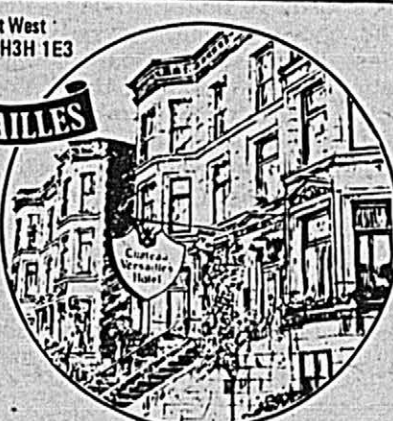
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ANEQ congress plans province wide student survey

by Denis Gascon

Delegates to ANEQ's Xth congress held last weekend decided to run a survey in CEGEPs and universities across the province to assess what the priorities of students are.

The survey, which will be part of ANEQ's working plan for the coming year, will ask students if the loans and bursaries campaign, academic issues, repression or the national question should be a top priority.

Includes a meeting with Jacques-Yvan Morin in December to discuss ANEQ's demands on loans and bursaries and academic concerns, an information campaign on ANEQ's program and the organization of a loans and bursaries campaign which will take place during the second term.

"Work will be done at the national, regional and local level. We will structure loans and bursaries committees, from inter-union alliances with PEC and FNEQ and try to coordinate some action with RAEU," said Central Council member Grégoire Claveria.

ANEQ is also planning study sessions in February to discuss the association's program.

The 22 member associations (out of a possible 33) that met in Ste-Thérèse elected Lévis-Lauzon CEGEP student Jacques Beaupré as ANEQ's new secretary-general.

"ANEQ has to be representative of the students," said Beaupré, who favors greater consultation with the students at large.

"Only the general assemblies have a decision-making power."

Though he is not against the loans and bursaries campaign, Beaupré said there are also other problems to be concerned about, like academic issues.

Beaupré said ANEQ needs some restructuring and reorganization. Defining the association as a "union organization," Beaupré said ANEQ should not take a political position. He added that ANEQ should allow for a real debate on the national question but said "the association was not there to take a stand for or against Québec independence."

Beaupré thinks the presence of so-called "communist infiltration" in ANEQ "was not serious."

"Students in ANEQ have different political opinions. They all work for students and not to promote their own political ideas," said Beaupré.

The congress discussed academic issues intensively. Arguing that "these issues concern 100 per cent of students while loans and bursaries interests only 30," the student

associations adopted four demands, which might be linked to ANEQ's 13 loans and bursaries demands.

They opposed the addition of any more obligatory courses to the actual CEGEP course load and denounced the PQ project of mandatory Quebec economy, Quebec history and mathematics courses.

The students also demanded the formation of decisional committees composed of an equal number of students and professors to discuss academic issues and said no to "regionalization."

ANEQ also plans to organize debate at the local level to mobilize students on academic problems like ideological dis-

crimination, course load, evaluation, etc.

Finally, ANEQ delegates voted to hold a special congress on the national question on March 1 and 2. Though ANEQ leaders do not want the association to take a stand in the referendum, ANEQ will organize an information campaign on the national congress before the congress.

"At the congress, we will try to show how the general program of ANEQ is effectively fighting against national oppression in Quebec," said executive member Jean Latraverse.

The students associations will adopt the final loans and bursaries demands in their regional councils in December.

Student reps meet planning council

by Denis Gascon

For the first time in its ten-year existence, Quebec's Council of Universities invited representatives of university students to discuss policies and issues concerning higher education.

Representatives from McGill, Concordia, UdeM, Sherbrooke, Polytechnique, UQAM, HEC, UQAC, UQAR and delegates from the Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires (RAEU) met at l'UQAM last Thursday to debate the Angers report's first volume on *University and Quebec society*.

"This meeting is a sort of recognition of RAEU as representative of university students to the bodies which are inter-

esting us," said RAEU coordinating committee member Benoit Laurin. The organization coordinated university students demands at the symposium.

The meeting, also attended by professors, deans and vice-chancellors, centered on four workshops: evaluation, contents of undergraduate studies, the "grey zone" between CEGEP and university, and certificates.

Students said there should be greater student say and input in professor evaluation, course evaluation and programs.

They also said CEGEP and university responsibilities should be more clearly defined concerning prerequisites and level of specialization.

Law 101 group meets Laurin

MONTREAL (CUP) - Despite an inconclusive meeting with Quebec Cultural Affairs Minister Camille Laurin, the group which is urging changes to Bill 101 remains optimistic.

The Ad Hoc Committee for the Continuation of Temporary Permits after 1980 met Tuesday with Laurin to present an 8,000-name petition demanding that Quebec-trained professionals be granted temporary work permits while they learn French.

Under the current legislation, temporary permits will be abolished after 1980 and all potential professionals must pass French proficiency tests before they are allowed to work in Quebec.

Laurin did not make a decision when he met with the committee although he did say he was aware of the issue and

was considering the proposals. "We didn't get a definite answer," said Benoit Laurin, spokesperson for the committee. The group is hopeful that the extension of the permits will be granted.

The committee is composed of representatives of Le Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires (RAEU), l'Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) and the Council of Quebec Minorities (CQM).

The group feels secondary French education in high school and university does not prepare students for the standards of the proficiency tests.

"The government assumes that by the time students graduate they know their French well enough to pass the

test," said Benoit Laurin.

"We need to study the level French students have attained on completion of high school and compare to the tests they're being asked to pass," said Graham Weeks of the CQM. "It seems as if they don't match."

The committee feels the extension would allow students who have already begun their post-secondary studies to benefit from an adjustment period in which to learn French. The group believes existing language programmes are inadequate for graduating students.

The petition was circulated in universities and CEGEPs for over a month and was plagued by communication and distribution problems.



Gordon Wright: The protests helped

Henry de Cuyper Cadmus

Protests affected dissident trials

by Kimberley Stephenson

Protest from the West helped decrease the sentences of six Charter 77 dissidents, said Edmonton civil rights lawyer Gordon Wright in a speech last Tuesday.

"The Charter 77 people are quite convinced that expression of concern in the west was a major factor in lightening the sentences of those unfortunate people," said Wright.

Charter 77 is a civil rights organization in Czechoslovakia, which takes its name from a petition calling for the government to honor the Helsinki Agreement. Those on trial were members of the Committee for the Unjustly Prosecuted (VONS), a group formed to aid those arrested or harassed for signing Charter 77.

"Charter 77 was signed by

fewer than 100 people at the outset, and you may think that is very few people. But it is an act of faith, and puts jobs and liberty in danger. Now signatures have grown to more than 1000," said Wright.

Wright was the only western lawyer given a visa by the Czechoslovakian government to attend the trial, although he was not allowed into the court by the judge. Wright spent his time talking to relatives of the accused, and other Charter 77 people.

He cited many irregularities in the trial, including "the extraordinary bias of the judge Antonin Kaspar," who, Wright said, was "a good servant of the state." A relative of one of the defendants was arrested by the judge for taking notes in the court.

Another irregularity, according to Wright, was the length of the trial, which lasted two days, from eight in the morning until eight at night, with an hour for lunch.

"This was another indication of a not really serious attempt at a trial."

Of the six defendants, one received a suspended sentence, while the other received sentences varying from three to five years.

At the speech, which was sponsored by the Ukrainian Students Association, a motion was passed unanimously condemning the trial and arrests. Copies will be sent to Czechoslovakian president Husak and Canadian external affairs minister Flora MacDonald.

Wright feels that there is much Canada can do to protest "this mockery of the Helsinki Accord."

"There are means by which we can exert pressure. People are not aware of the extent of Canadian and Czech trade and cultural exchanges," he said.

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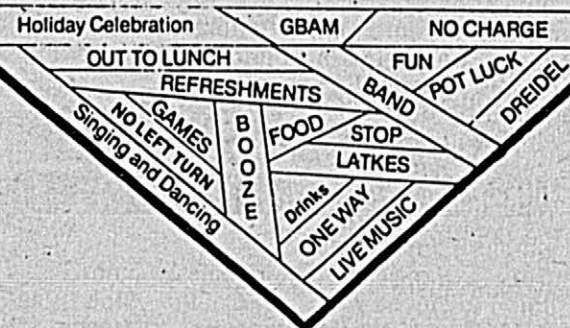
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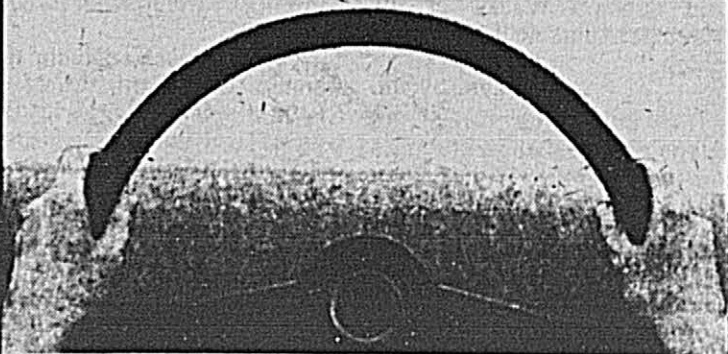
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South Africa: Armed force, boycotts the road to change

by Rick Goldman

Direct force and external pressure are the only remaining means of influencing the Government of South Africa, which has rejected the possibility of peaceful change, said two spokesmen of the African National Congress (ANC).

Speaking to McGill students last Wednesday, Yusuf Saloojee, Chief Representative of the ANC to Canada, and David Ndaba of the organization's American branch, discussed the present situation in South Africa and the evolution of the liberation movement.

Ndaba, a black who was present during the Soweto massacre of 1976, said that repression is constantly worsening for blacks in South Africa and that the recent "petty-apartheid" reforms, designed to reduce racial segregation in the country, were of no real value.

"They say that blacks now have the right to enter cinemas with whites but our people do not have the money for such things because they are getting starvation wages. If a black and a white were to marry, where could they live? Soweto is just for blacks, and Johannesburg is only for whites," said Ndaba.

Ndaba condemned the government's "bantustan" policy of reserving a fraction of South African territory as "native homelands" for black resettlement. The state has already forcibly resettled 2,500,000 people into camps although they may have no previous link whatever with these territories. Ndaba said conditions "are so horrible that in Ciskei (one of the bantustans) alone, one child dies every twenty minutes from malnutrition and related diseases."

Ndaba and Saloojee, a white South African who has lived in Canada for several years, said that the ANC was founded in 1912 to "mobilize the people and protest peacefully against apartheid laws." This policy of

promoting change was maintained until the 1960s which began with the Sharpeville Massacre, which left 68 dead, and was followed by steady tightening of apartheid repression. This led the ANC to change its strategy.

"From that time on, we have been left with no choice but to embark on armed struggle to defend our people, to gain our freedom and become citizens in our country," said Ndaba.

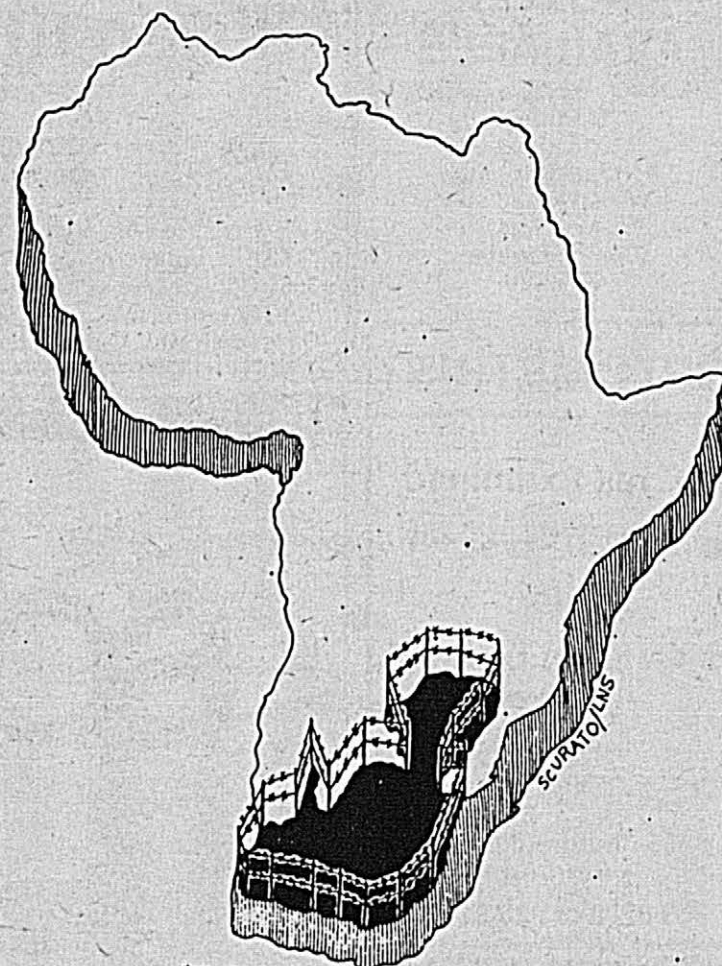
Saloojee said the international community could help minimize violence with the successful application of external pressure through the withdrawal of foreign investments and the implementation of total economic and military sanctions. He termed the argument that such a policy would only serve to hurt blacks, "an absolute lie."

"It is a fact that the reason the apartheid system has been

able to maintain and intensify itself is directly a result of western investments," said Saloojee.

"If these investments are withdrawn, there is no doubt in our minds that the South African government will find it far more difficult, firstly to continue its economy, and secondly to use that economy to suppress the black people. As former ANC Chief Luthuli, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize has said, we may suffer in the process, but we are prepared to suffer if it means we will attain our freedom."

Discussing the possibility of transition to democracy in South Africa, the spokesmen said the ANC's Freedom Charter was patterned on the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and would provide for UN supervised elections based on universal suffrage.



"THE SILENCED MAJORITY"

European models show Sovereignty-Association unworkable, says McCall

by Anita Shapiro

European experiments with the sovereignty-association model shows that it inevitably leads to a greater degree of economic and political integration than the PQ is willing to accept, McGill professor Storrs McCall told a campus audience last week.

McCall and PQ MNA Gerald Godin debated the resolution: "The whole meaning of our history and the continuity of our evolution leads us to it (sovereignty-association)."

McCall, who co-chairs the Positive Action Committee, said the PQ's proposals were unworkable.

"The best known precedents for sovereignty-association are the various post-war European

groupings: Benelux, the European Coal and Steel committee, the EEC. The difficulty with these precedents, from the point of view of the PQ, is that each successive experiment indicates the necessity of going much further down the road to economic and political integration than the PQ is prepared to go."

The McGill professor expressed doubt that capital could flow freely between Quebec and Canada because once sovereign Quebec would have a different currency base. He said the plan would also prevent a "proper functioning of the labor market flow."

McCall commended the Quebec economy whose GNP, compared with that of estab-

lished nations, would rank 14th worldwide. Real term increases in the past 15 years would come in third just behind Sweden and the U.S. But he held that this caliber of prosperity exists "by virtue of the federal policy, which has in no way cramped or limited Quebec development," and by which "Canada's vast wealth in natural resources benefits all Canadians." He concluded by saying that the PQ's proposal was "simply not workable" and would prove a "recipe for frustration and stalemate."

Godin stated his case for sovereignty by tracing the history of the repression of Quebec as a cultural and political entity unto itself. Quebec today, he said, "still lives under a last trace of colonialism."

Quebec has always been subordinated in political matters — in the old days, by the British Empire, and now by English Canada. The \$12 billion in taxes that go to Ottawa each year, he said, could be put to better use if kept at home. He drew an analogy between the Quebec problem and a carousel, emphasizing that Quebec's continual attempts to assert itself have been aborted because "we have kept the same plaster horses, though with each election we have different children sitting on them."

He ended by saying that the referendum is a tool that will enable Quebec to speak out, to

realize "something they have been striving toward since 1867 and the British North America Act."

In the rebuttal period, remarks dealing mainly with the economics of the issue were rallied back and forth. McCall asked whether sovereignty was in the best interests of Quebecers and gave the textile industry as an example: "If goods from the Far East were allowed to enter Canada in higher quotas or at lower tariffs, Quebec would lose the majority of her markets. The man who buys a Canadian shirt in Vancouver, instead of a Korean shirt which he could get cheaper, pays a subsidy to Quebec's clothing industry." While Canada could always get shirts elsewhere, he asked where Quebec would get petroleum.

Godin replied by saying that Canada gets two fifths of its oil from Venezuela and three fifths from Alberta, and that absolute self-sufficiency was not envisaged; that is why sovereignty and association are equally important. Quebec is looking to the Baie James project as a future source. And any degree of independence is preferable to "depending on Ayatollah I-don't-know-who!"

Ideologically speaking, said Godin, Quebec wishes only to be "master in its own house." And this is necessary because federal policy inherently does

continued to page 47

Solar a competitive alternative

by Michel Sheppard

Solar technology can now start to actively compete with other energy sources thanks to the development of new materials.

This was the observation by Stanford Ovchinsky, speaking at the United Nations conference on long-range energy planning being held in Montreal until the end of the week.

Ovchinsky says that the new "amorphous" materials being installed in photovoltaic cells open up many possibilities for cheap and environmentally safe energy production.

What Ovchinsky finds exciting about the new alloys is the incredibly low cost needed for development and commercialization. The amount of money required to meet the goal of volume production is only \$10 million and the time frame for the beginning of market distribution of amorphous cells is estimated at three years.

All photovoltaic cells operate on the same principle: the absorption of light by a semiconductor generates internal electric fields by the expulsion of peripheral electrons. The

fields then separate the electric charge carriers and thus create a current.

But unlike the rigid atomic configurations in conventional crystalline and polycrystalline alloys such as silicon, amorphous materials are synthetic, tailor-made substances whose physical and chemical characteristics can be matched to specific requirements. Thermal conductivity and photoelectric activation levels, for instance, can be designed right into the material.

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South Africa censorship cripples student papers

by Helen Zille
Chronicle of Higher Education
for CUP

JOHANNESBURG — Most South African newspapers carry a regular column on Saturday mornings — a list of the books, films, posters, pamphlets, and magazines banned that week.

The number of titles on the list almost always is in double figures. The banned works are a jumble of literary and academic books, pornography, art, political tracts, and — almost invariably — a student publication.

The student press operating at South Africa's five English-language universities has been one of the major targets of the country's all-embracing censorship law, the Publications Act.

Since the act took effect in 1975, 235 student publications have been banned, 134 of them in the last two years.

A ban may be ordered by any one of the committees in the country-wide network that forms the base of South Africa's censorship system. These committees act on "complaints" from anonymous members of the public and decide whether the publication is "undesirable."

Their yardstick is a far-ranging list of vaguely defined "crimes" that include blasphemy, indecency, obscenity, and endangering the safety of the state. A committee has the power to ban a publication in any of three ways:

- It can simply declare it "undesirable," prohibiting its distribution. Since 1975, 167 student publications have been found undesirable.
- It can find it "strongly objectionable" and forbid people to possess it. The law requires any person owning a copy to destroy it or face criminal charges. Since 1975, 60 student publications have been banned under this provision.
- It can ban a publication permanently, a step known euphemistically as "banning for all future editions." The law empowers a committee to take this step if "in its opinion, every subsequent edition is likely to be undesirable." Eight student publications — more than any other kind — have met this fate.

Until recently, permanent banning was used only to eradicate publications of small

campus political societies or labor organizations. But in May of this year the permanent ban was invoked to shut down two official student publications — *Varsity*, the student newspaper at the University of Cape Town, and *National Student*, an inter-campus publication of the National Union of South African Students.

The student publishers of the newspapers could not appeal to South Africa's supreme court, but only to a publications-appeal board, an organization boycotted by most opponents of censorship.

Journalists and students agree that of all the media in South Africa, the student press has suffered most from government censorship.

Norman Manolm, president of the Student Representative Council at the University of the Witwatersrand and immediate past editor of the campus newspaper, the *Wits Student*, believes that, despite its sharp

criticism of the government, the English-language commercial press has remained within the official limits on debate.

"The commercial press has always left a gap, a void of facts, information and analysis," Manolm said in an interview. "In the student press, we have found that when we begin to fill that gap or move into the void of sensitive areas, we have encountered resistance."

The student press has taken a leading role in political debate in South Africa and has often defined issues long before they surfaced in the society at large or in the commercial press. Yet students deny that their press is at the forefront of change in South Africa.

"Nothing is farther from the truth," said Manolm. "Our publications stop at a level of providing a critical analysis of the South African political economy and of confronting

issues as they arise.

"Our aim is to encourage our readers to think rigorously and analytically, and this is threatening to the aims of the ruling class."

The crackdown on the student press did not begin with political issues, however.

The campaign began in 1972 when the government acted against Mark Douglas-Home, then editor of the *Wits Student*. Douglas-Home, a nephew of the former British Prime Minister Sir Alexander Douglas-Home, published a photograph of a small child peering into a lavatory saying, "Excuse me, are you our prime minister?"

A public outcry followed, and the matter was debated in the South African parliament. Douglas-Home, a British subject, was denied a renewal of his residence permit and ordered to leave the country.

With the passage of the Publications Act, the banning of student publications in-

creased, primarily because they were moving into "undesirable" political territory.

Students were the first group of whites in South Africa to come to terms with the philosophy of black consciousness and to redefine their role as whites in opposition. Many turned their backs on liberalism and the politics of protest, and accepted the notion that blacks would take over the leading role in opposing the government.

Many students concluded that there would be no fundamental change so long as South Africa remained a capitalist economy, which they said would entrench and protect white privilege.

The student press also became the forum for debate on conscientious objection to the draft and boycotts of South Africa by overseas companies — two of the most contentious issues in South Africa. The commercial press has avoided those topics because it is against the law to advocate either.

After 1975, magazines sprang up on English-language campuses to debate such ideas. All were permanently banned.

But the real jolt to student leaders came with last spring's banning of the *Varsity* at the University of Cape Town. The action came after the paper published a list of South African soldiers who had died fighting in the guerrilla war on the border between Namibia and Angola.

Vernon Matzopolous, editor of the paper at the time it was banned, predicted that the student press would continue to face harassment. But he added, "There is no way the student voice will be silenced. We will just bring out new publications to fill the void."

Another student leader at Cape Town said, "We will continue to explore alternatives because we view it as our right to do so. Until the government crushes us completely, we will continue to exercise that right."

At this stage students have not planned a long-term strategy to deal with the threat of censorship.

"It is important that student editors work out something in order to maintain their commitment to social, political, and economic justice," said Norman Manolm of Witwatersrand. "If they don't, it will be easy to slide into the escapism of the counterculture."



Los Angeles Times

Chile 1979: Rape, murder,

by Lake Sagaris for Canadian University Press

Lake Sagaris, executive officer for the Federation of Alberta Students, recently spent two weeks on a fact-finding tour of Chile, sponsored by the Chilean Community of Edmonton and endorsed by the National Union of Students.

In 1973 a military coup overthrew the democratically elected president of Chile and installed a military regime famous the world over for its total disregard of basic human rights. General Augusto Pinochet's regime has meant the imprisonment, torture, and disappearance of any Chilean opposed to the dictatorship, regardless of political orientation. Close to 10 per cent of Chile's people are now forced to live in exile all over the world, 20,000 of them here in Canada.

Concentration camps, secret prisons, torture and sudden death are all a part of the day to day functioning of Chile's secret police, the DINA. An atmosphere of terror and futility pervades the country.

During her visit, Sagaris interviewed more than thirty organizations and individuals, to put together an accurate picture of life for young people in Chile today. She spoke with students from the Catholic University, Technical University and University of Chile in Santiago, high school students, the Committee for Youth and Human Rights, university students in Valparaiso and Concepcion, a youth organization active in Chile's slums, representatives of a group of relatives of the political prisoners and a group for the return of the exiles.

She also spoke with an organization of young doctors, cultural groups, a cultural review called "Bicicleta", and students working for democracy in the universities (there are no colleges).

As well, she attended a number of cultural events, among them the third festival of Chilean folk music described below and a national conference of Chilean women.

They sang of coming home tired from work and how it is impossible to live without poetry. They sang a lullaby for an exiled Chilean child.

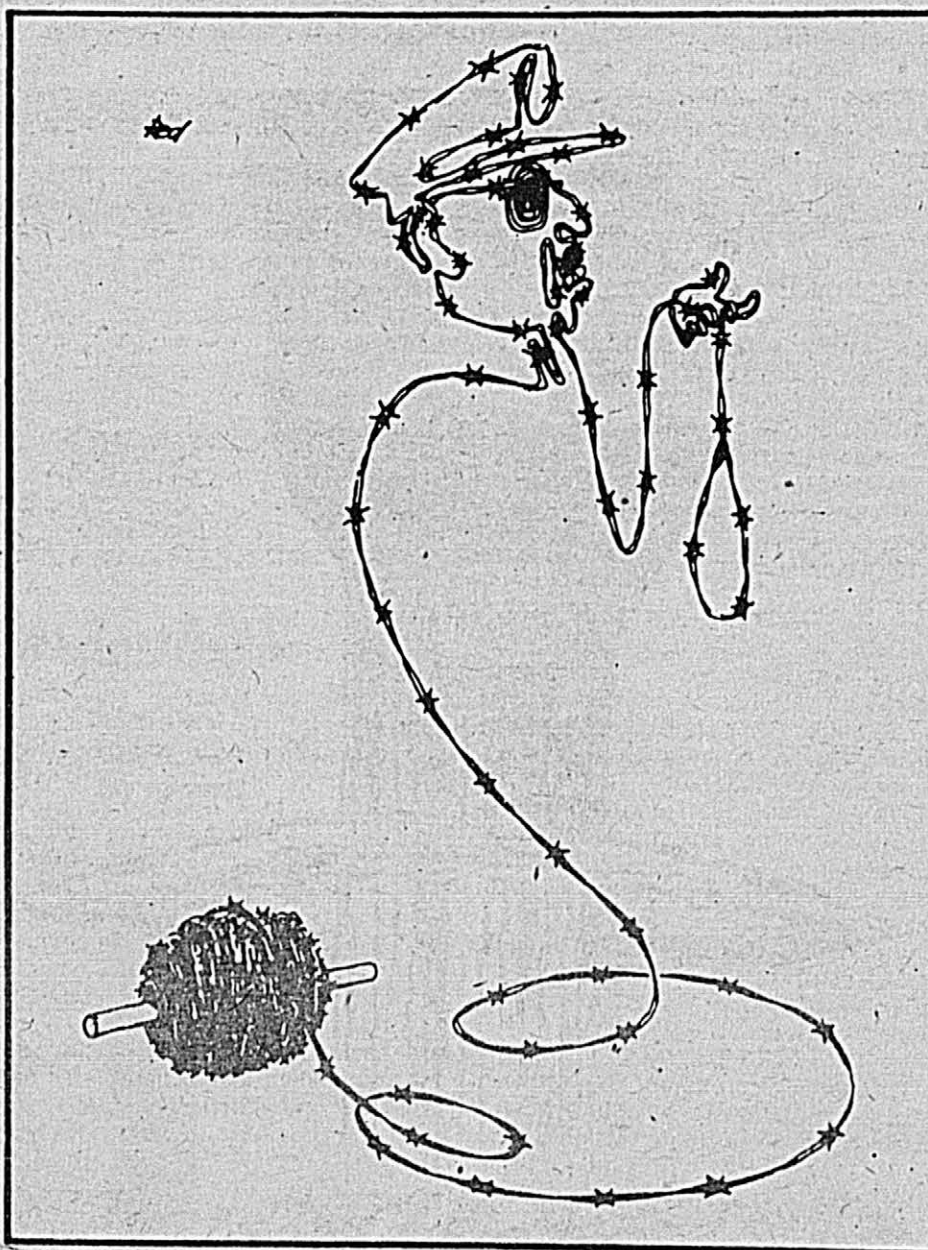
They sang a song of the children who live in the streets, high on glue, of child prostitutes and the humiliation of being thrown into the street because you can't afford the rent.

They sang tributes to Victor Jara, a popular poet and songwriter, brutally murdered by the military government in 1973 and they sang a song by Jara, about the right to live in peace.

Their songs filled the huge theatre of the Caupolican in Santiago de Chile and the hearts and minds of 5,000 spectators, mostly students. They had come together for the third festival of Chilean folk music, "The University sings for life and peace", organized by the Cultural Association of the University (ACU).

In just about any country in the world, ACU's festival would have been a huge success. In fascist Chile, still suffering under the repressive military regime of General Augusto Pinochet, it was something of a miracle.

Last year's festival was closed down at 10:30 p.m. promptly by the police—who turned off every light in the huge



theatre. A similar event sponsored by the Technical University the year before, ended with everyone, artists, singers, organizers and audience, being arrested and carted off to jail.

This year's festival was plagued by the innumerable obstacles the junta puts in the way of anyone trying to organize a cultural event: a tax of 20% on all income; the difficulty of getting permission to hold the event, then of finding a site for it; the university's refusal to allow ACU to book rooms or advertise on campus.

But the thousands of students, chanting the slogans of agriculture, engineering and the various other university departments between songs, and singing and cheering along with many of the performers, were a tribute to the courage and determination of Chilean youth living in a Chile that is anything but concerned about the needs of the majority of its inhabitants.

In 1973 a military coup destroyed a hundred year tradition of democracy in Chile, bringing with it one of the most brutal reigns of terror to be found in the world today.

Tanks took over the main streets of Chile's capital, Santiago, bombs were dropped on the presidential palace, and literally thousands of people were arrested and taken off to hastily improvised detention camps like the one set up in the National Stadium in Santiago.

Government officials, mayors, city councillors, professionals, students and ordinary workers—no one was safe from the DINA, Chile's secret police.

In concentration camps all over the country, they were tortured using electric shock and, for the women, rape, not always by human beings. Many died. Many have never been heard of since.

In the fall of this year, two mass graves containing the bodies of people arrested by the military were discovered in the areas of Longuen and Yumbel. The Junta's original story, that the people died in a confrontation with the army, has been disproven by the fact they were bound hand and foot, and some were buried alive in lime.

Chile is a country deeply scarred by the events of recent years. Quiet on the surface, Santiago's prosperous downtown area not looking much different from an older area of Toronto or Montreal, it is nevertheless a country where the people cry out for bread, for peace, for life and for the return of their lost loved ones.

Two UN commissions of inquiry on human rights in Chile, and innumerable delegations from countries around the world, have helped curb the Junta's thirst for the blood of any and all political opponents.

But the Junta's claims that the country is becoming more "liberal" continue to be empty of any real

meaning. As well, Chile's economy is a disaster. Even those people with jobs are unable to keep up with inflation.

The story of ACU, its formation and its continuing fight for existence is very much the story of young people in Chile, growing up in a climate of paralyzing terror, determined to fight back.

From the time of the coup until 1977, the cultural movement in Chile was wiped out. Many of the finest artists and musicians were arrested, tortured, killed or exiled during the vast wave of repression that engulfed the country. Those who remained behind, were quiet, afraid. There have been too many cases of people speaking out and not living to regret it.

Singing, displays and other cultural activities were forbidden by the Junta. Up until 1974, certain traditional folk instruments, including Chilean pipes and guitars were also banned, because the artistic movement had flourished under the Popular Unity government of Salvador Allende, the Chilean president murdered during the military takeover.

For some time after the coup, meetings of more than two people weren't allowed, and a person with a guitar was treated as "as great a threat as someone with a pamphlet," according to Roberto (not his real name), a student activist in ACU.

In the universities things were very quiet, "but one day we decided to bring someone in to sing and play in the cafeteria" he said.

"We had three meetings to figure out how to get the guitar in there. Finally we decided one person would bring the guitar in a car, another would carry the guitar from the car to the singer, a third would sing."

But even with all the planning, it took three tries for the event to occur.

"The first time, the guy with the car was too afraid, and took off. The second time, the person with the guitar arrived in the cafeteria, but the singer had fled! The third time, it finally worked out."

From this small event, groups began to form throughout the university and in 1977 the folklore workshop organized by engineering students, initiated the organization which was to become ACU, the first broadbased democratic student organization to exist since the coup.

"Culture was very important to us after the coup," said Roberto. "By bringing us together it helped overcome the fear everyone felt. It is also helping to build a spirit of youth and hope, a difficult task in Chile today."

In 1976 a law prohibiting all meetings and publications not authorized by the Junta-appointed student organizations, was passed. Until 1977, it was difficult for ACU to establish any contact with the students it was trying to involve.

In March 1978, students from workshops throughout the university met for a day of discussion of ACU, its goals and how it would function.

They decided they wanted an organization which was "broadbased, democratic and autonomous from other organizations," a tall order, in a country where fascism has attended to every detail, and democratic organizations of any kind are illegal.

ACU quickly became the only broadbased organization independent

torture... Pinochet's pastimes

of the government. Relations with the university authorities—all military appointees—became increasingly difficult.

But ACU continued to function as a public organization, sponsoring art displays, theatre festivals and musical events, some of which had to be held outside in the cold, because the university refused to give them space.

When it was outlawed by the administration before its second national theatre festival, ACU persisted.

"We answered with an open letter to the rector. We said we were open to speak with the administration. We have done very good work. They had to recognize our good work and our right to exist.

We were afraid of the authorities, but we were always very public Roberto said. "Our version was we wanted to converse with the authorities because it wasn't us who were operating outside the law."

"Ironically the government that decides the legality of organizations like us, is completely illegal itself." Chile has been functioning with no constitution and no legal system beyond "Legal Decrees" passed by the Junta, since the coup in 1973.

ACU's goals are simple—and virtually impossible to achieve in Chile today. It tries to preserve and develop Chile's cultural heritage and stimulate artistic creativity and new forms of expression. The members would also like to recover some of the rights that ended with the coup—weeks of cultural, artistic and sporting activities in which classes would be cancelled and students would participate fully.

"We also want to develop professionals committed to people, the country," Roberto added, "not just finding a job and making lots of money."

Today however, students report many socially oriented programs and courses have been closed down by the Junta. For example, enrolment at the University of Concepcion, in the south, stands at 8,000 today. In 1973 it was 18,000.

The schools of social work and journalism were closed down for political reasons immediately following the coup and psychology and obstetrics have since been closed due to the Junta's funding policies.

Discussion is not allowed in class, and students and profs alike are watched by other "students," in reality, plainclothes agents of DINA, Chile's secret police. According to one estimate, about 60 per cent of the 2500 disappeared people were students, and a number of the students I interviewed had been arrested and tortured.

When the mass graves were discovered in Lonquén and Yumbel, among the bodies were several students, including a boy of sixteen years of age.

Students were aware, active participants in the social development and changes brought to an abrupt end by the military takeover. The Junta seems determined to prevent this recurring.

Asked about major problems in the university today, students from the Catholic University listed many. It was a list that students from high schools, poblaciones, Catholic, technical and

state universities all over Chile repeated when I interviewed them.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

"There are economic problems," Maria (not her real name), a social work student, told me, "caused by the government's funding policies. They want the universities to be self-financed, and that means they have to make money."

BASIC FREEDOMS

Basic freedoms for profs and the right to discuss points in class were two major lacks in university classrooms today.

CENSORSHIP

Censorship of books, films, songs is another barrier to serious studies.

Pablo Neruda, a poet of world renown and one of Chile's two Nobel prize winners, is not even taught in the schools.

COURSE LOAD

"They've deliberately made the course load very heavy," said Maria. Many of the students I talked to echoed her remarks. "It's virtually impossible to do anything but study all the time." Students emphasized the fact that the Junta is trying to produce narrow technocrats only, not people who are concerned with improving the miserable living conditions of the majority of Chileans. There is now 20 per cent (official) unemployment and hundreds of thousands of Chileans live in tin-roofed shacks with no running water or proper sewage facilities.

REPRESSION

Outright repression is another problem the students have to deal with everyday. A theology student at the

Catholic University in Santiago described how the entire school of theology was suspended for a semester for defending 365 students arrested during a demonstration earlier in the year.

A week before my arrival in Chile, a professor at the Technical University was arrested and tortured for five days. He died four hours after his release.

Nine technical students told me about the difficulties students at that university have experienced. There are still armed guards on campus, and every student activity is carefully monitored and quickly smashed if not officially approved.

Half humourously, one student was telling me about an event earlier this year. "Things got so bad," he said, "one of the main leaders even disappeared for several days. He was arrested by the DINA."

"Wasn't that you?" Another student asked.

His normally cheerful face clouded for a moment. Then he said, "Yes". And quickly moved the conversation along.

A student I met in the south had been in prison for over a year, during which he spent several months blindfolded, gagged and bound, totally cut off from any physical sensation of the world.

I got a taste of how this has affected students, when I visited the campus in Valparaíso, a coastal city.

Instead of the hubbub of discussion, arguments, shouted greetings which are normal in the halls of Canada's post-secondary institutions, the halls and walkways were full of small groups of two or three people, speaking

together in hushed voices which abruptly stopped when we drew near. Two undercover DINA agents were pointed out to me during my few hours actually on campus.

A young science student asked me to be sure and mention "Canelo", a newsletter published by students at the school in Valparaíso. When asked why, he said, "It helps us keep publishing if students in other countries know we exist. That way, if something happens the authorities know people will be asking where it went, what happened."

Fascism, in Chile, is very thorough. It is not just the government that is anti-democratic. Those student organizations that exist, are run by students appointed by the military authorities. Without the approval of these groups, students can't book university rooms or advertise their events on campus. These "official" student organizations also police the students, threatening and informing on those students who oppose the Junta.

It is in this atmosphere that ACU, and now other democratic student organizations have been trying to bring students and young people together. When its posters are outlawed by the official student council, three people, each wearing a letter (A - C - U) run through the cafeterias and halls, to advertise an ACU event.

It hasn't been easy. Each time ACU organizes an event, 20 per cent of all income goes directly to the Junta. And there's no event at all if the police won't give permission for it to be held.

There have been important successes, the various festivals of theatre, art and music. ACUs are now being formed at the universities in other major Chilean centres. And the original ACU at the university in Santiago, now has "workshops" in all the major schools of the university: Physics and Maths., Medicine, Chemical Sciences, Architecture, Law, Economy, Music, Theatre, Arts, Agriculture, Phys. Ed., and so on.

But the organizers of ACU are expecting another wave of repression, on the heels of the Festival described earlier. What can be done?

International support has literally been a matter of life or death to the many Chileans working for a return to democracy in their country. Canadian students who want to give support can write letters demanding information on disappeared people. Write to the Junta (copies to our own External Minister Flora MacDonald). Participation in fund raising and support oriented events held here in Canada is also a valuable way of helping people in Chile.

Canadian student organizations are being asked to recognize ACU's role as a democratic student organization working in the area of culture. So far, the BC Student Federation and the Federation of Alberta Students have done so. Representatives of Ontario students and the National Union of Students will be deciding later this month. In Edmonton, a recent conference of Chilean and Canadian young people, voted to set up a committee to support Chilean youth. If you're interested in this committee, please phone Lake Sagaris at (403) 439-2301.

CHILE

lettre à kissinger

*je veux te raconter kissinger
l'histoire d'un de mes amis
son nom ne te dira rien
il était chanteur au chili*

*ça se passait dans un grand stade
on avait amené une table
mon ami qui s'appelait jara
fut amené tout près de là*

*on lui fit mettre la main gauche
sur la table et un officier
d'un seul coup avec une hache
les doigts de la gauche a tranchés
d'un autre coup il sectionna
les doigts de la droite et jara
tomba tout son sang giclaient
six mille prisonniers criaient*

*l'officier déposa la hache
il s'appelait peut-être kissinger
il piétina victor jara
chante, dit-il, tu es moins fier*

*levant ses mains vides de doigts
qui pinçaient hier la guitare
victor jara se releva doucement
pour faire plaisir au commandant*

*il entonna l'hymne de lutte
de L'UNITE POPULAIRE
repris par les six mille voix
des prisonniers de cet enfer*

*une rafale de mitraillette
abattit alors mon ami
celui qui a pointé son arme
s'appelait peut-être kissinger
l'histoire que j't'ai racontée
kissinger ne se passait pas
en mai de 1942
mais hier
en septembre
septante-trois*

**Julos Beaucarne, from the album La Chandelero
Unite Populaire (unidad popular in Spanish) was Salvador Allende's party**

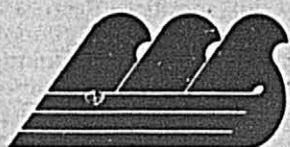
Make a right... choice

and head down to

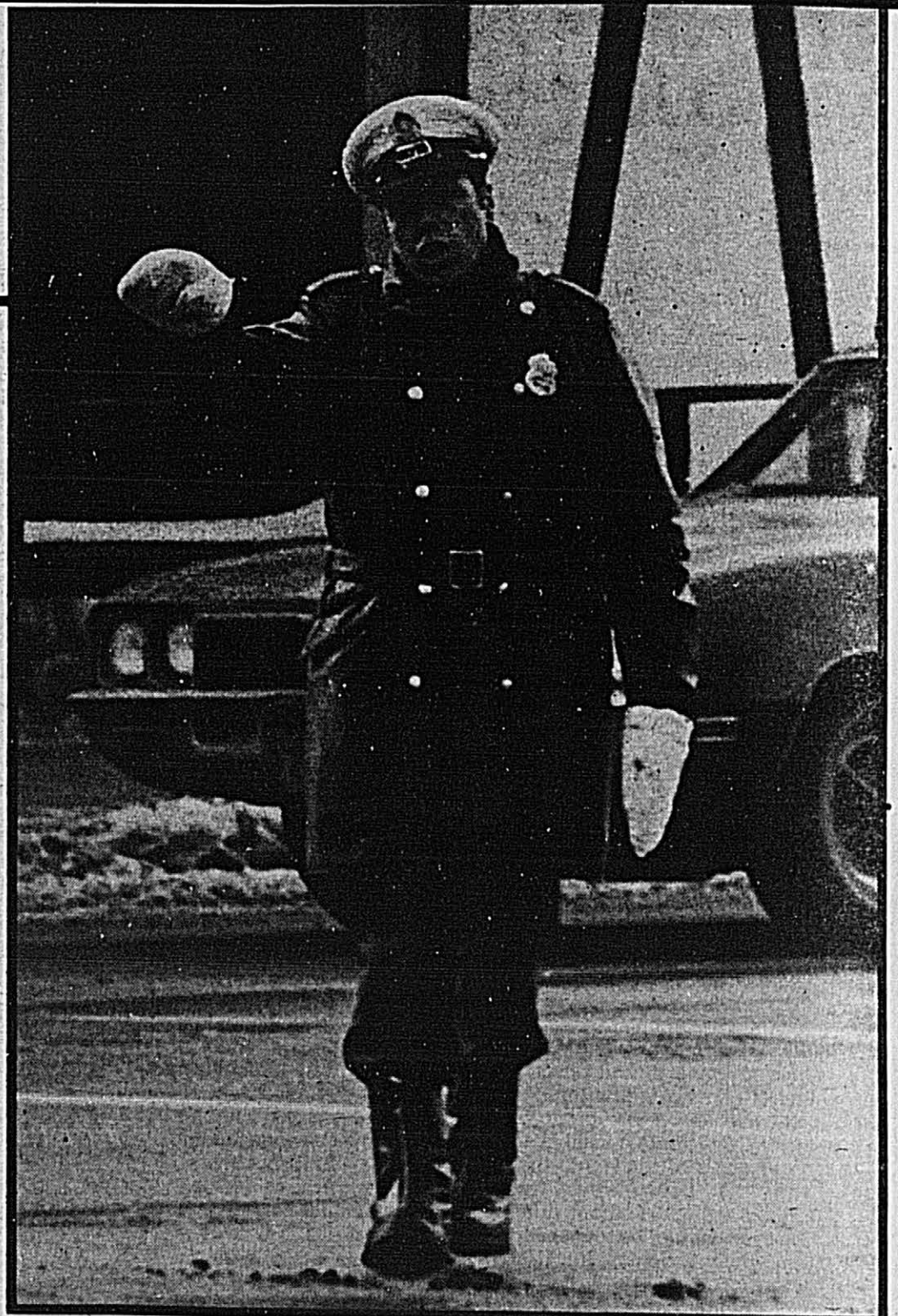
Van Dyck & Meyers Studio

Grads, you must return your proofs to Van Dyck and Meyers Studio, 1121 St. Catherine W. by December 21, 1979 in order to have your choice appear in *Old McGill '80*. Students who had their picture taken after the November 30 deadline must also meet this closing date in order to have their photo appear in the yearbook. You've come this far, don't blow it now.

Grads and undergrads, you can still order your copy of *Old McGill '80* at special advance order prices. It would make a great Christmas present for Mom.



Old McGill '80



Vietnamese position different now

by Peter Orr

A decade ago the Vietnam war crystallized student opposition to the ills of North American society. Campuses across the United States demonstrated en masse against the draft and focussed attention on the injustice and barbarism of U.S. intervention in South East Asia. For thousands of Canadian students too, Vietnam was a major jolt into political awareness and political activity.

After the liberation of Saigon in April 1975, and Phnom Penh in June of that year, discussion of the situation in South East Asia receded into oblivion on many campuses. It was briefly revived when the Watergate scandal brought to light the nature of the decision-making process by which the secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969 was initiated. But for most, Asian politics were irrelevant until 120,000 Vietnamese troops blitzed into Cambodia in December 1978.

Dr. S.J. Noumoff of McGill's political science department was active in lobbying against the Canadian government's support of the American war effort. In 1973 Noumoff published a pamphlet entitled "How to Make a Killing," about the Canadian war industry and about war research in Canadian universities, notably McGill.

Noumoff was among a delegation of the first westerners invited to Hanoi by the Vietnamese government in 1975, and last week he participated in an international conference on the Cambodian situation in Stockholm. Noumoff gave the Dally the following interview upon his return from that conference.

Dally: You were yourself active in support of Vietnam during the American intervention in South East Asia. How do you justify your current participation in the condemnation of Vietnam?

Noumoff: It's really a matter of going back to principles. It wasn't a question of supporting the Vietnamese as Vietnamese; it was a question of supporting the Vietnamese because of what they stood for. They stood for something then, and they stand for something totally different now.

The Vietnamese came over the years to see the situation as "if the Vietnamese succeed then the struggle in Laos and Cambodia will also." I think when one examines it, it's evident that the Vietnamese always put themselves and their own strategic and tactical considerations in the fore.

At the end of 1974, for example, in preparation for the final offensive on Phnom Penh, China supplied through Vietnam thousands of rounds of munitions destined for Cambodia. These munitions did not arrive in Cambodia until after the liberation of Phnom Penh. The Vietnamese made the decision that it was more important to appropriate those munitions than to transmit them to the Cambodians.

Dally: To what extent are the Soviets behind the Vietnamese invasion?

Noumoff: Soviet military aid to Vietnam since 1975 totals \$2 billion, and it rose substantially through 1979. Currently Soviet aid is in the range of \$2 million per day.

At the time of the invasion there were

4,000 Soviet advisors in southern Vietnam who assisted in both the preparation and the execution of the invasion plan. Direct participation in the invasion itself took the form of logistical support, air cover and a transport of Vietnamese ground troops.

There are somewhere in the neighbourhood of 800 Soviet, and approximately 2,000 Cuban advisors in Cambodia now.

There is little question of Soviet involvement in the chemical and biological warfare aspect of the Vietnamese offensive.

Dally: What is the Soviet stake in the present conflict?

Noumoff: Soviet policy has I think, three objectives.

One is to try to encircle China.

The second is to threaten petroleum routes to Japan to cause a reorientation by Japan away from involvement with the United States. Another consequence of the resulting dependence of Japan on Soviet oil supplies would be a disengagement economically of Japan and China, a relationship which is growing rapidly now.

Thirdly, there is an inter-relationship between Soviet policy in Europe and Soviet policy in Asia. There is, I think, a

clear attempt to pursue policies which tend to distract attention from their basic strategic concern with Europe at this time.

Dally: Can intervention in Cambodia be justified on the grounds of human rights violations by the Pol Pot government?

Noumoff: It is a classic aspect of warfare in this century that in order to justify an invasion or major military offensive one must dehumanize the enemy, attribute every conceivable evil to that enemy. I think a media image of the government of Democratic Kampuchea was created in 1978 by the Vietnamese, the Soviet Union and the Americans, each for their separate reasons.

The Americans were hostile to Pol Pot forces because they were beaten by them and a monopoly of communications over foreign affairs in North America facilitated an anti-Pol Pot campaign.

It's quite clear that the Vietnamese and the Soviets needed a rationale for intervention. I don't think the timing of the Vietnamese invasion to coincide with the Tanzanian invasion of Uganda was accidental. There was a conscious attempt to ride off on the back of anti-Amin sentiment by drawing parallels between Amin and Pol Pot.

I think, too, part of the responsibility lies with the Cambodians themselves. For many years, both during the resistance and subsequently, the government failed to pay attention to letting people come in and look at the country and make judgements themselves. Part of this was a security problem, part of it was an insensitivity to world opinion. The general assumption was that because they weren't letting people come in, there was something to hide. The Cambodians were on the point of opening up the country when the invasion took place.

In October 1978 the Pol Pot government extended an invitation to Dr. Waldheim to visit the country to verify whether there were in fact violations of human rights.

The image of Cambodia was just beginning to turn around with the visits in December 1978 of Malcolm Caldwell, an independent leftist, and two experienced American journalists, Richard Dudman and Elizabeth Becker. Caldwell was killed and the other two recorded what they saw. If you contrast those reports with the attitude of western governments and media at that time, you find a sharp distinction. Dudman and Becker didn't accept everything they saw but they certainly didn't portray the government of Democratic Kampuchea as the paradigm of the Hitler legacy.

Dally: But there must be some historical basis for the overwhelmingly negative image we have of the Pol Pot regime.

Noumoff: Its initial source was the massive evacuation of Phnom Penh. During the 1970-75 period Phnom Penh grew astronomically with an influx of 2.5 million refugees. After liberation Cambodian society was incapable of sustaining the disproportion between the urban and the rural sector. The government evacuated all major cities after liberation to get people back into production as the basis for reconstruction. They were fearful of American bombardment and they had reason to be.

Secondly, there were policies applied during the 1975-78 period which were neither proper nor appropriate. I would see these mainly in terms of those areas where the central government was not able to exercise its authority. There is confirmation that when local officials engaged in extremist policies and were reported to the central government those people were tried and sentenced.

I'd like to draw attention to the most recent proposal of the Pol Pot forces, calling for the United Nations to supervise the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces and for free and democratic elections under the aegis of the U.N. I pose the question of whether a government that had, as has been claimed, annihilated half the population of the country, would make a proposal of this sort. A cynic might respond that they have nothing to lose, but I don't accept that logic.

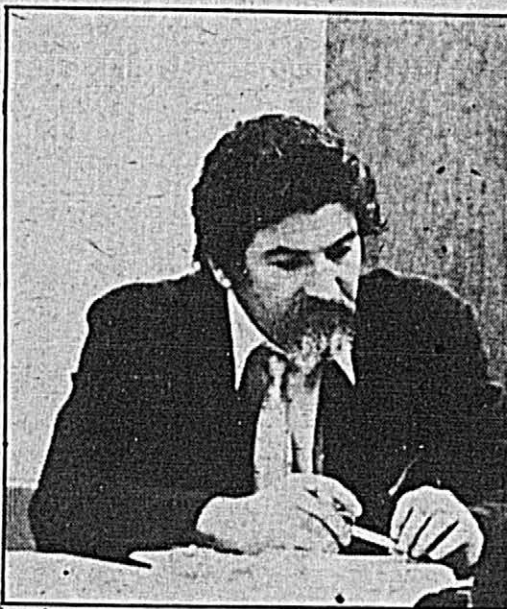
Dally: Starvation in Cambodia does not date from the Pol Pot era then?

Noumoff: Immediately after liberation, rice intake in Cambodia was somewhere around 200 grams per person a day. Refugees entering Thailand now say they were getting 600

continued on page 49

page 13/ The McGill Daily

"The objective of (Cambodian) guerilla units at this point is simply to hold their own... If they can survive this current offensive the advantage will shift to their side in the spring."



Sam Noumoff

Gigi Rosenberg

Today

Winter Carnival:

There will be a meeting for all winter carnival volunteers today at 5 p.m. in room 203, 3637 Peel in the Powell Student Services building.

Centre for Developing Area Studies:

Professor S. Noumoff, Department of Political Science & East Asian Studies Centre will speak on the current situation in Kampuchea at the MacDonald-Harrington Building, Seminar Room C103E at 12:00 p.m.

Auditions:

For the Tuesday Night Café Theatre's January production of *Love and Powerful Protons* by Julia Slavin will be held today between 10 and 12 in Room B, Morrice Hall. Two male characters, one female.

The Anthropology Students' Association Presents:

"Rescue Archaeology in Kanshi, Zambia: The Problems

of Fieldwork in a Country at War." An illustrated talk by Professor Bisson, Room 821 Leacock Building. Delicious Mori soup served for a donation. 12-1:30 pm.

THURSDAY

English Literature Association: General Assembly meeting Thursday at 4 p.m. in L26. Christmas party Friday at 3 p.m.

for staff and students in Arts 136.

Tuesday Night Café:

There will be a general meeting of the Tuesday Night Café Theatre on Thursday at 5:00 p.m. in Morrice Hall Room 106. All welcome.

FRIDAY

Islamic Society:

Salat-ul-Jumah (Friday Prayer). Room 302 of the Union at 1:15 p.m.

Centre for Developing Area Studies:

The Brazil Model Revisited Seminar Series:

Speaker: Peter Evans, Department of Sociology, Brown University, will speak on Collectivized Capitalism: Integrated Petrochemical Complexes and Capital Accumulation in Brazil, at the MacDonald-Harrington Building, Seminar Room C103E at 1:00 p.m.

Centre for Developing Area Studies:

Mexico into the 1980s Seminar Series:

Speaker: Takis Economopoulos, Department of Economics, University of New Brunswick, will speak on Mexican Migrant Workers at the MacDonald-Harrington Building Seminar Room C103E at 4:00 p.m.

Centre for Developing Area Studies:

Speaker: Cheddi Jagan will speak on Guyana Today at the MacDonald-Harrington Building Seminar Room C103E at 11:00 a.m.

Faculty of Music:

Free concerts (unless otherwise stated) 555 Sherbrooke St. W. Pollack Concert Hall, 8:30 p.m. McGill Symphony Orchestra, Uri Mayer, conductor; soloist: Céline Leathead, violin. Weber, Mendelssohn, Wagner, Tchaikovsky.

SATURDAY

Creative Aggression for Women:

Saturday, December 8, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Cost: \$30.00. In this workshop we will explore our natural aggression and learn to handle it more effectively. We will assert our creative and ambitious power to achieve a more positive lifestyle. For registration or further information, call: Sandra Morin 484-8514 or Miriam Bercovitz 481-2826.

SUNDAY

Pollack Concert Hall

Presents *The Classical Duo of Montreal*. Works by: Villa-Lobos, Ibert, Guilianni, Bach. Tickets: \$6.00 Students, Golden Age \$4.00, 20:30h.

Faculty of Music:

Free concerts (unless otherwise stated) 555 Sherbrooke St. W. Pollack Concert Hall at 2:30 p.m. Suzuki Demonstration, Dr. Alfred Garson. Recital Room C209.

MONDAY

Faculty of Music:

Free concerts (unless otherwise stated) 555 Sherbrooke St. W. Recital Room C209 at 7:00 p.m. The McGill Lectures on the American Civilization presents Ran Blake, Third Stream Pianist: lecture/demonstration on Third Stream.

Peterson & Shapiro Awards

The Peterson Award for creative writing, worth \$250, is open for submissions from all English students. The Shapiro Award, also for creative writing, and worth \$1250, is open to U3 graduating students in English. Submissions must be in duplicate, typed. The deadline is March 3, 1980.

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Quebec:

From colony to nation to colony

by Rick Boychuk

You may perhaps Americanize but ... you will never Anglicize the French inhabitants of this province [Quebec].

*James, Eighth Earl of Elgin
Governor-General of Canada
from 1847 to 1854*

That statement, made in 1848, remains one of the most farsighted assessments of the French fact in North America ever articulated. When Elgin made the remark he was concerned about possible American annexation of Upper and Lower Canada. He believed Quebecers had a strong national identity but he was uncertain about their loyalties to the British Crown and the colonial government. His job, he felt, was to instill in all Canadians a collective sense of nationhood, to set them on the road to self-government.

Elgin recognized that Upper and Lower Canada understood themselves in vastly different terms and he pursued a policy of fair and impartial treatment of both. He thought that by demonstrating the fairness of the British form of government he would ensure loyalty to its institutions and traditions. For his efforts he was stoned by English mobs who labelled him a traitor for his equitable treatment of the francophones.

Elgin's observation is even more relevant today. As the Quebec government wages its propaganda campaign in the drive toward political sovereignty, the growing American economic and cultural presence in the province is being overlooked. The historical processes that have led us to the present impasse are familiar and almost tangible links with the past. Yet who has examined them for an understanding of the crisis?

The PQ government has made references to historical circumstance but it has been popular and selective history. However, the terms of the debate are slowly being broadened, most notably by a small but visible group of non-francophones: The Committee of Anglophones for Sovereignty-Association (CASA). Quebec anglos have received CASA members with distrust, suspicion and accusations of betrayal. Yet, it is ironic, as sociologist Gary Caldwell has pointed out, that the term traitor is being applied to individuals who recognize the need for, and usefulness of, Quebec and Canadian nationalism.

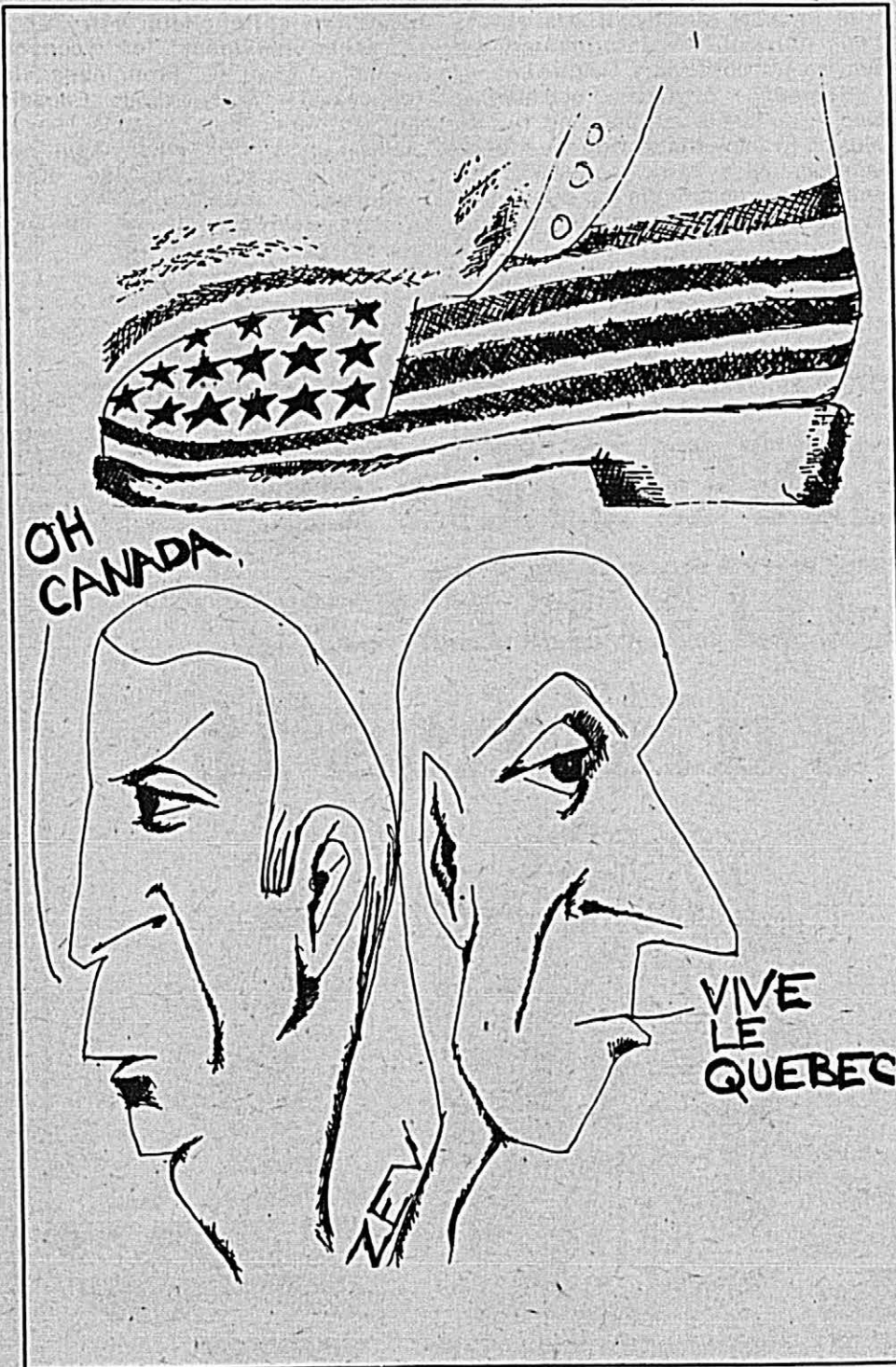
Caldwell, a part-time McGill lecturer, is an articulate and thoughtful member of the fledgling organization. A bilingual anglo Ontarian, he now lives and teaches in Quebec.

"What is happening in Quebec represents a valid social development... an effort to build upon a historical process," he says.

"I believe that what is happening is by its nature Canadian."

Elgin is the historical figure that Caldwell has retrieved from the past in an attempt to understand the current situation. He argues that Elgin expressed ideas that represent a continuity of Canadian history.

"Elgin realized the crucial issue was whether we were going to be annexed by that progressive and dynamic society to the south, the United States. He realized it was important to create a historical consciousness sufficiently



solid to resist the appeals of American culture.

"Elgin was lucid enough to see the difference between people who were loyal to the British connection as a cultural fact that might play a part in building a Canadian consciousness and those who insisted on it for their own interests, whether it be class interests or, in more immediate terms, financial interests."

Responsible government in Canada was something Elgin felt strongly about. His even-handed policies helped Canadian politicians to understand the workings of parliamentary government.

"Elgin's position is part of an intellectual tradition in Canadian history whereby we have attempted to retain a society in the northern part of this continent that is not American, that we have been prepared to pay for, and that has a cultural tradition that is a departure from the English and French cultural traditions. These traditions enable us to preserve our society," says Caldwell.

The very fact that Canada is situated on the border of such a powerful and influential nation has given definition to

our social organization and our politics.

"We have had to be conservative in the sense that we have had to create certain institutions like the CBC, Ontario Hydro and the North West Mounted Police to allow us to resist American influence. If we had embarked on a very liberal policy we would have lost our country."

When cloaked in contemporary terminology this search for the preservation of a tradition is nothing other than nationalism, a concept much maligned in the present debate. Federalists, like former prime minister Trudeau, call it a return to tribalism. Others have compared it to the fascist movements in Europe during the '30s. But to argue these positions is to fly in the face of political reality. If there is one trend in international relations that the 1970s will be noted for, it will be the simultaneous intensification of nationalist struggles across the globe. From the Basques in Europe to the Irish, the Scots, the Kurds, the Moros in the Philippines and the American Indian movements, agitation for national liberation has been the political theme of the decade. Even communist countries

such as the USSR and China have been forced to come to grips with independence movements. It is said the USSR's most pressing problem is that of the independence struggles of its "autonomous" republics. In fact, as journalist Adam Hochschild pointed out in a recent article in Mother Jones, many of the most vocal Russian dissidents are nationalists of one kind or another.

Only the blithe ignore such widespread and similar activity. But to take note is not enough. Its meaning must be explained. Caldwell sees it in sociological terms.

"There is a current of thought in the western world that maintains that freedom can only exist if people have an identity as ground to stand on, an identity that allows them to transcend their immediate circumstances, be it a religious identity, a national identity or an identity as members of a social movement."

"An identity is productive if it is entered in an overall tradition of our civilization. If one can identify a movement within that tradition it allows individuals to look beyond their own immediate interests and it makes them capable of virtues that are glorified by that tradition like a commitment to the betterment of society or a capacity to think in terms of larger society."

"Without identities freedom is threatened and one of the threats of the modern world is the homogenization of western culture."

The intuitive understanding of the necessity for collective histories, smaller political units and more responsive forms of social organization has manifested itself in many ways. Alex Haley's book *Roots*, Ernst F. Schumacher's book *Small Is Beautiful*, the songs, poems and books of Quebec artists which attempt to instill a sense of patriotism in Quebecers and the explosion of regional artistic expression in Canada are all part of the same phenomenon.

"The artists have alerted us to the dangers of homogenization. We are in search of identities, a sense of community," says Caldwell.

The dangers inherent in the dissipation of local traditions are more than psychological. They touch both the individual and the entire human population.

"Identities are the bulwark of freedom. If all countries are reduced to satellites of two major power you get a kind of world political situation in which it is difficult for individuals to overcome the weight of bureaucracies or impersonal forces such as military-industrial complexes. That is one of the problems with multinationals. No society can contend with these forces."

"Our liberties are at stake. And the same reasoning applies to Poland, Yugoslavia, Chile, Denmark, France... What's unfortunate is that in Canada we have failed to recognize the value of patriotism and what is happening in Quebec is something we might draw inspiration from," says Caldwell.

But it is a tortured relationship that Canadian and Quebec nationalists enjoy. Canadian nationalists have experienced sporadic popularity. In the

continued on page 16

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sixties they were the NDP Waffle group decrying international unionism and warning of the dangers of US economic imperialism. The Waffle was eventually purged but they follow in a long tradition of Canadian nationalists and others will replace them in time. Quebec nationalists, however, have always defined the problem as anglo Canadian imperialism. They have argued that retention of their culture will only be ensured if they achieve political sovereignty. But while they are making

these arguments their back yard is being plundered. The homogenizing force of American culture is making quick work of Quebec's cultural uniqueness.

"I consider Quebec very naive about the US. They have never had to cope with America directly. It has always been through an intermediary — English Canada," says Caldwell.

"The danger of America submerging Quebec culture is very pressing. It is an illusion to think that having the French language as a barrier somehow pre-empt the problem. We are deluded as to what the mass of the Quebec

population thinks and believes. The Americanization of the French-speaking population of Quebec is really quite extraordinary."

Here then are the two solitudes expressing themselves in terms of an understanding of nationalism. English-speaking nationalists worry about American influence for economic reasons while French-speaking nationalists worry about Canadian influence for cultural reasons. They are talking past each other. Both have much to learn from the other's criticisms.

Says Caldwell: "If we, as anglo

Canadians, argue that Quebec nationalism is evil, then we must also argue that Canadian nationalism is evil. If so then do we think it is important to maintain the Canadian state? If we think it is important to maintain the Canadian state then we must rethink our position vis-à-vis Quebec."

Meanwhile the propaganda war between the federalists and independentists continues. The terms of the debate are dismal, uninspiring and confusing. Federalists question the feasibility of sovereignty-association and constitutional convolutions without accepting Quebec's right to sovereignty. Sovereignists resort to a battle of figures while courting American capital.

"The exercise of trying to draw out logical inconsistencies is rather infantile. We have been through this before. Rather than trying to define the debate in these terms we have to face the socio-political realities and then decide how we can adopt a long term strategy that would reconcile these realities."

Elgin's prophecy is unfolding. Quebecers have never been Anglicized but they are being Americanized. They are conscious of their history. The question is whether they will allow their history to manipulate them or whether they will manipulate their future based on an understanding of their history.

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NDP seeks the road less travelled

by Bill Tieleman for Canadian University Press

Like an unexpected—and unwanted—guest at a formal dinner party, the left wing of the NDP made a surprise appearance at the social democrats' national convention, much to the disdain of the NDP leadership.

The formation at the convention of a strong and articulate left group within a party rapidly targetting itself for the political centre of the electorate seemed to parallel Mark Twain's famous line that the reports of his death had been greatly exaggerated. And for the party establishment, which believed it had resolved internal political differences when the notorious Waffle wing was finally buried five years ago, the creation of the left caucus, as it came to be known, had an effect akin to that of seeing a ghost.

But if the leadership was surprised that a call to arms by the left would be directly answered by more than 10 per cent of the convention delegates, the left caucus itself was clearly astonished. With the NDP closing in on a Liberal Party increasingly seen by the public as leaderless, lacking policy and powerless outside Quebec, the left caucus members expected delegates to tow the establishment line and quickly adopt positions that would allow the NDP to pick up the disenchanted Liberal voters necessary for it to come in from the political cold.

Instead 150 of the 1,200 delegates met the night before the Toronto convention began to discuss how they could force debate on a resolution which stated that the New Democratic Party should begin developing plans for an "Industrial strategy in which public ownership is the major tool to control the economy for the people". Left caucus organizers had been unsure of the response such a meeting would get, booking a room that could hold a maximum of 50. But by the time the convention got underway they were forced to hold meetings in a corner of the massive Sheraton Centre ballroom to accommodate all those interested in attending.

Debate later shifted to other topics such as uranium mining, Quebec's right to self-determination and the jailing of Jean-Claude Parrot, president of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers (CUPW) when delegates saw that they had a genuine grass-roots strength and the ability to influence the convention without the disruption that marked the Waffle's era. And the left caucus also found that it was not infested by what Waffle leader Mel Watkins called "the parasitical Trotskyist sects which gutted the Waffle from within on their way into the wilderness."

Still, the left caucus wisely kept a low profile to avoid providing a target for the party establishment to aim at. Where the Waffle set up an alternate structure within the party and attempted, with Jim Laxer's candidacy in the 1971 federal leadership campaign, to grasp the levers of NDP power, the left caucus remained loosely organized throughout the convention and declined to directly run candidates for any party positions.

"It's not that we're trying to take over the party leadership. We're trying to move the party in a direction," explained Jim Turk, one of the left caucus leaders, a former Ontario NDP



Honest Ed thumbs a ride to the middle-of-the-road.

president, and an NDP federal council member.

The fact that the direction was to the left while voters seem to be moving to the right was enough to prod the party establishment to attempt to restrict the left caucus, but without any unseemly confrontation in front of the nation's press. The battle over supporting CUPW became a perfect example of the internal differences.

With Jean-Claude Parrot going to jail the day the convention began for his part in the 1978 postal strike that was broken by government legislation, many NDP faithful assumed that one of the five resolutions under consideration calling for support for Parrot and CUPW would reach the floor for a vote.

But passing such a motion would have meant a serious rebuke to party leader Ed Broadbent, who was less than enthusiastic about supporting CUPW during the strike or afterwards, and especially to Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) head Dennis McDermott, who has openly attacked Parrot and CUPW for their actions. It was McDermott's antagonism to CUPW

that prompted delegates to the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) convention in October to call for his resignation (although McDermott incredibly suggested that the tiny Marxist-Leninist group In Struggle was responsible for the motion through their manipulation of CUPE delegates) and no one in the party establishment was eager to see the CLC boss embarrassed again when he was responsible for big labour's pledge of support to the NDP.

The establishment machinery went into motion and the resolutions committee, which determines which handful of the hundreds of resolutions introduced to the convention by riding associations and union locals actually reaches the floor for debate, put the CUPW question out of limbo. As delegates came in Saturday after lunch, session chairman Grant Notley, the Alberta NDP leader and lone social democratic MLA in the province, tried to get things underway.

But the first person at the floor microphone was John Rodriguez, the Nickel Belt MP and party labour critic, who disrupted the proceedings by

announcing that he was introducing an emergency motion dealing with the jailing of Parrot. Rodriguez, the most prominent of the federal MPs active in the left caucus, was quickly ruled out of order by Notley as tension began to build among the delegates. Notley's ruling was quickly challenged by the left caucus' Jim Turk, stationed first in line at another microphone. Notley was overruled by the delegates after Turk's emotional call for the party to rally behind Parrot and CUPW. Rodriguez was then allowed to speak to his motion, calling the jailing of Parrot an attack by the government on public service unions to the strong applause of delegates. At the next mike was Ed Ziemba, the Ontario NDP MPP who was arrested recently on a United Steelworkers of America picket line at the Barrie, Ont. Radio Shack plant. Finally CUPE secretary-treasurer Kealey Cummings spoke, telling delegates there is one type of justice for RCMP officers and cabinet ministers who break the law and another for trade unionists.

When the vote came, a scant 10 minutes after Rodriguez had started the action, not a single delegate opposed the resolution, which said that jailing Parrot "boils down to the punishing of a union leader for acting in a legitimate and responsible manner in defending the interests and welfare of the members of his union".

The suddenness and ease with which the left caucus pushed through the resolution startled the NDP leadership and gave them cause to re-evaluate the left's strength. Later in the day, when the left caucus tried to remove from a resolution on Quebec's right to self-determination a statement urging Quebecers to remain within confederation, Broadbent was forced to speak against the move in order to guarantee its defeat. And to make sure delegates didn't miss the point of Broadbent's remarks, party officials ensured that the leader's microphone was turned up to the maximum level and the speaking time-rule ignored by the chair.

An attempt by the left caucus to have a resolution calling for a moratorium on new nuclear power plants amended to include new uranium mines as well provided the most dramatic fight of the convention. Lined up against the amendment were the United Steelworkers of America, obviously unhappy with any move that could restrict the employment of miners, the Saskatchewan NDP, counting on uranium to elevate them to Alberta status among the provinces, and the party establishment, eager to avoid embarrassing the only NDP government in the country as well as big labour. Supporting it were the British Columbia NDP, which is leading the fight against uranium mining in the province, many Ontario riding associations and the left caucus.

The left caucus action was led by Saskatchewan MLA Peter Prebble, the only NDP MLA from the province to publicly challenge premier Allan Blakeney's move to develop the uranium industry. Prebble said it was inconsistent to call for a moratorium prompted by considerations about safety while continuing to allow potentially hazardous new mines to

continued to page 39

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The Daily looks at the seventies

Editor's notes: A decade of Dailys

A young unpublished poet walked into the Daily office last year and spoke to the editor.

"I know about 25 young Canadian poets who would be interested in seeing their work published in the McGill Daily," he said.

"I know about 10,000 readers who don't want to see it," the editor replied.

The poet was not to be outdone.

"What makes you think they want to see what you print now," he asked.

by Ann Brocklehurst

Furthermore, I suspect you as an aidor and abettor of the erstwhile Daily Dialectics. Give up you nattering nabobs of negativism.

We realize that the McGill Daily staff have more profound things on their minds than student organizations and campus events.

The above are quotations from two typically insulting letters to the Daily. The complete missives appear in today's letters section but they could

have appeared in any letters section over the past 10 years. More than in any other decade McGill students of the seventies loved to hate Canada's only daily student newspaper.

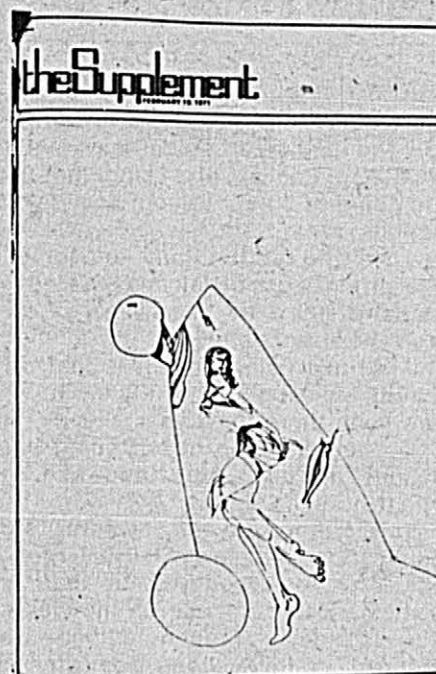
The letters to the editor prove it.

Some say the day the Daily stops getting insulting letters to the editor it won't be doing its job—it won't be making people mad by exposing scandal, wrongdoing and corruption in both the university and society.

Others claim that the reason the Daily gets people mad is not because of its top-notch investigative reporting and highly analytical editorials, but because of the illogical, shallow, narrow-minded, ungrammatical and short-on-facts Daily style.

It was this type of Daily style that the newly appointed editor for 1969-70, Charles Krauthammer, set out to do away with following Students' Council's firing of his Marxist predecessor. In his introductory editorial entitled *End of a Monolith*, Krauthammer pledged to "radically transform" the paper and "avoid the deadening one dimensionality which has characterized the Daily in recent years."

He succeeded in his aims—to a degree. The Daily was not a vehicle for Marxist Quebec nationalists that year and it did devote more time and space to campus coverage than in past years. But it still came under fire. The paper had promised big change and while it appealed to most students more than



the Dailys of the late sixties it still wasn't up to what most of the campus felt should be par.

The 1970-71 edition of the Daily was pretty much more of the same. Though it came out adamantly opposed to the War Measures Act it was still considered fairly right on the campus newspaper political spectrum.

The situation changed dramatically in 1971-72. When elected, new editor Tom Sorrell promised a "critical Daily" and the year's first issue showed just

what he meant. Featured stories included *The Conquest of New France*, *Nixon: The Desperation of Economics* and *The Struggle in East Pakistan*.

It was going to be another Marxist-Leninist Daily and many McGill students were not amused.

Wrote one irate future dentist in a letter to the editor: "I'm not sure where the money for the McGill Daily comes from, but I presume, as it is free to me, that it comes out of my fees. And the fees of other fellow-students. Thus at least in the monetary sense, it belongs to the student body. Consequently it should serve our interests."

...If I want to read a newspaper about international left-wing political activism, I know where to go already. If however, I want to read a newspaper about student life at McGill, where do I go?

...Take your pilgrimage to Cuba. Leave us with someone who can mess around at our level, someone who can give us back our student newspaper."

Well, the Daily didn't get given back to someone who would make it any where close to what "our student newspaper" was supposed to be for another four years. A succession of Maoist editors placed heavy emphasis on third world issues and, according to critics, neglected campus activities.

The McGill community was particularly enraged when, in November 1974, the Daily came out in editorial

continued to page 20

McGillDaily

**Le Québec doit
trouver et imposer
son identité au
plus tôt otherwise il
court le risque to
lose sa langue and
to disappear as an
authentic**



culture

Changes on campus

by Bart Boehlert

The McGill campus seems to always look the same, as if it were frozen in time. The towering elm trees and green lawns are always there. The Arts Building and Dawson Hall, McGill's first buildings never change. Nor do the MacDonald Buildings, Morrice Hall, Redpath Museum or Redpath Hall, all from the Victorian Era. Although the Leacock Building, the main libraries and the McConnell Engineering Building were built in the Sixties, by now they are integral parts of the campus.

However, the Seventies saw physical changes on campus which prove that the university is not as static as it may appear. Although most of the changes were indications of growth and construction, some were marked by decay and destruction.

The huge old elm trees on campus fell victim to decay during the Seventies. Dutch elm disease destroyed many trees on campus as it did all over the city. Chuck Adler in the Office of Physical Resources said that the impact of the loss is felt "not so much in the number of the trees, as in their size and importance on campus."

The Founder's Elm, the most significant of the trees was lost in 1976.

The Founder's Elm had stood on James McGill's farm and possibly he himself had planted it. Its stump stands now in front of the Frank Dawson Adams Building and is topped by a commemorative plaque.

Everything is being done to save the surviving trees, Adler said. "For every tree lost, two are planted. But the young trees don't have the impact of the elms so it appears that the campus is less treed".

Destruction of another sort took effect when the row of old houses along Sherbrooke Street known as the Prince of Wales Terrace was demolished for the construction of the Samuel Bronfman Building. The tearing down of the terrace was a controversial issue (the homes being old and of historical value). However, it was decided that the buildings were much too dilapidated and well beyond repair and so they were demolished in 1972 and the Bronfman Building constructed on the site.

Because of the controversy that preceded the erection of the Bronfman Building, it was felt that no matter what was put on the site would be criticized. Indeed, the Bronfman Building has had its share of criticism. It is interesting to note, though, that the Bronfman



Carl Heine

Building, along with the McLennan Library, the Four Seasons and the International Aviation Building form a corner at the intersection of Sherbrooke and McTavish Streets which is architecturally contemporaneous and consistent.

Also controversial was the design of Burnside Hall, conceived in 1970. Because it looked less like a university building and more like an office building from the other side of Sherbrooke Street, it was called "the building that jumped the fence". Burnside Hall is unique in design since a large part of the building is purposely underground so as not to block the MacDonald Physics Building.

The interior of Burnside Hall is characteristic of many of the Seventies buildings. It is marked by under-lighting (characteristic of the decade) and stony, rough-hewn textured walls which relate to the exterior wall type.

The most successful architectural construction of the Seventies is felt to be the Education Building. The building is big but doesn't look formidable because it is composed of different-sized blocks. Because of these broken-up forms, the building looks good from any view and merges well with the scenery. The interior of the building is spacious and visually interesting due to the use of different level floors and natural skylights.

The Education Building looks creative and daring when compared to the bland and blocklike Ernest Rutherford Physics Building, constructed in 1978. The huge cement box is massive in proportion and dwarfs the buildings around it. The building is called "powerful", "stern", and "not frivolous" which are all ways of saying "visually uninteresting and aesthetically unappealing."

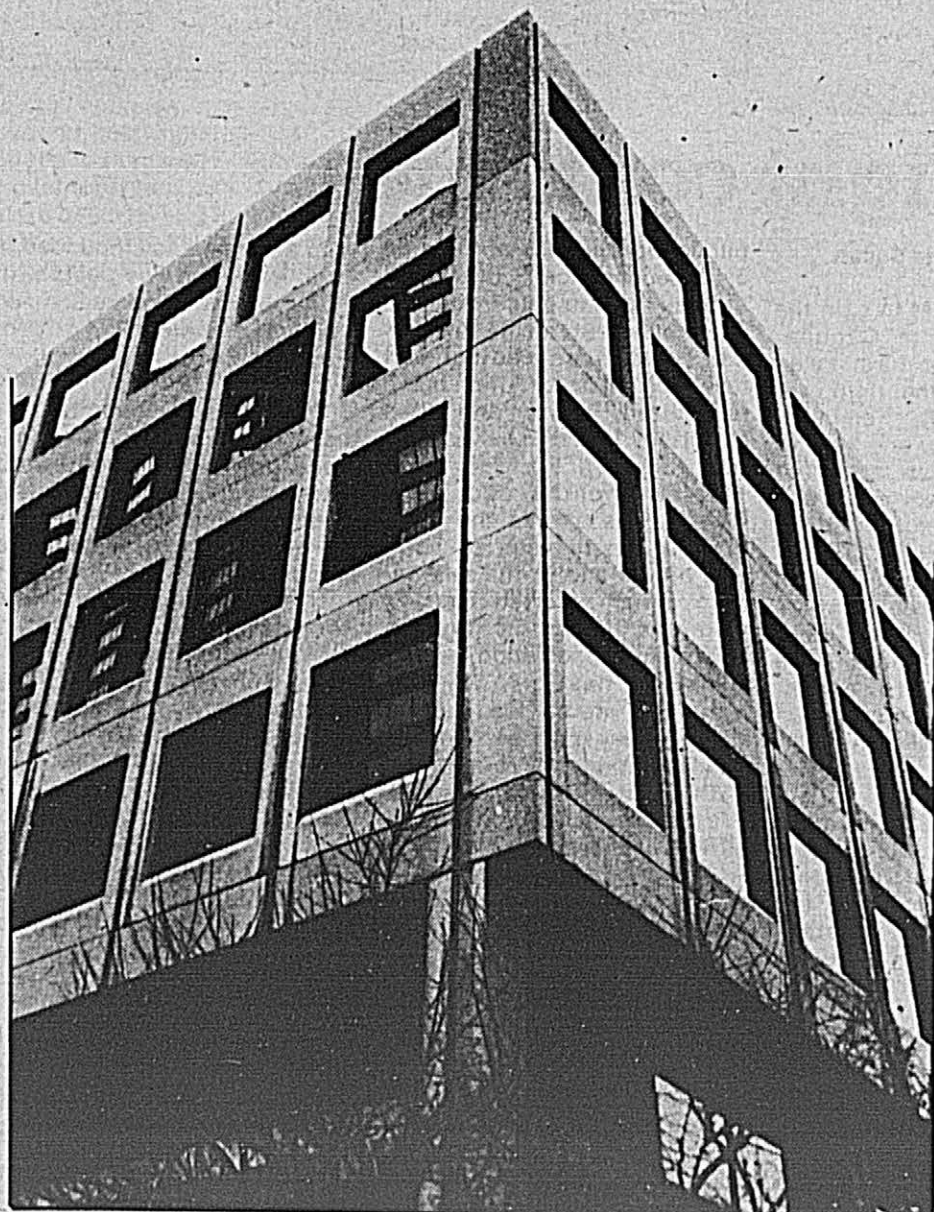
Similar in effect is the extension of the Physical Plant, officially called the "John Ferrier Building" and unofficially called "the palace that works". The building, tucked in-between Dawson Hall and the F. Cyril James Building is said to be too big, too tall and too obvious.

A spacious auditorium was redesigned around the old Pollack Hall building in the Strathcona Music Building, but was unsuccessful in that the acoustics are now improper and the room is too loud.

It seems that architects were allowed to freely drop huge block-like cement fortresses on McGill's traditional old campus. Hopefully, this practice will, in the future, be averted by the Architectural Advisory Committee, a group consisting of McGill University architects. It meets with the assigned architect to discuss the size, color and scale of the building under consideration.

Some consistency of material is retained in the buildings on lower campus. Since the old Victorian buildings were done in Montreal limestone, the new buildings have been done in concrete with Montreal limestone as an aggregate.

The construction on campus in the Seventies indicates that the university is changing and growing with the times. The use of the modern style of architecture is in itself a way of keeping abreast the contemporary world and looking ahead to the future. Sometimes the results of the modern style may be architecture which is less than interesting. However, when used carefully, the modern style can contrast and complement the older buildings on campus so that they coexist together to create a living record of changing styles.



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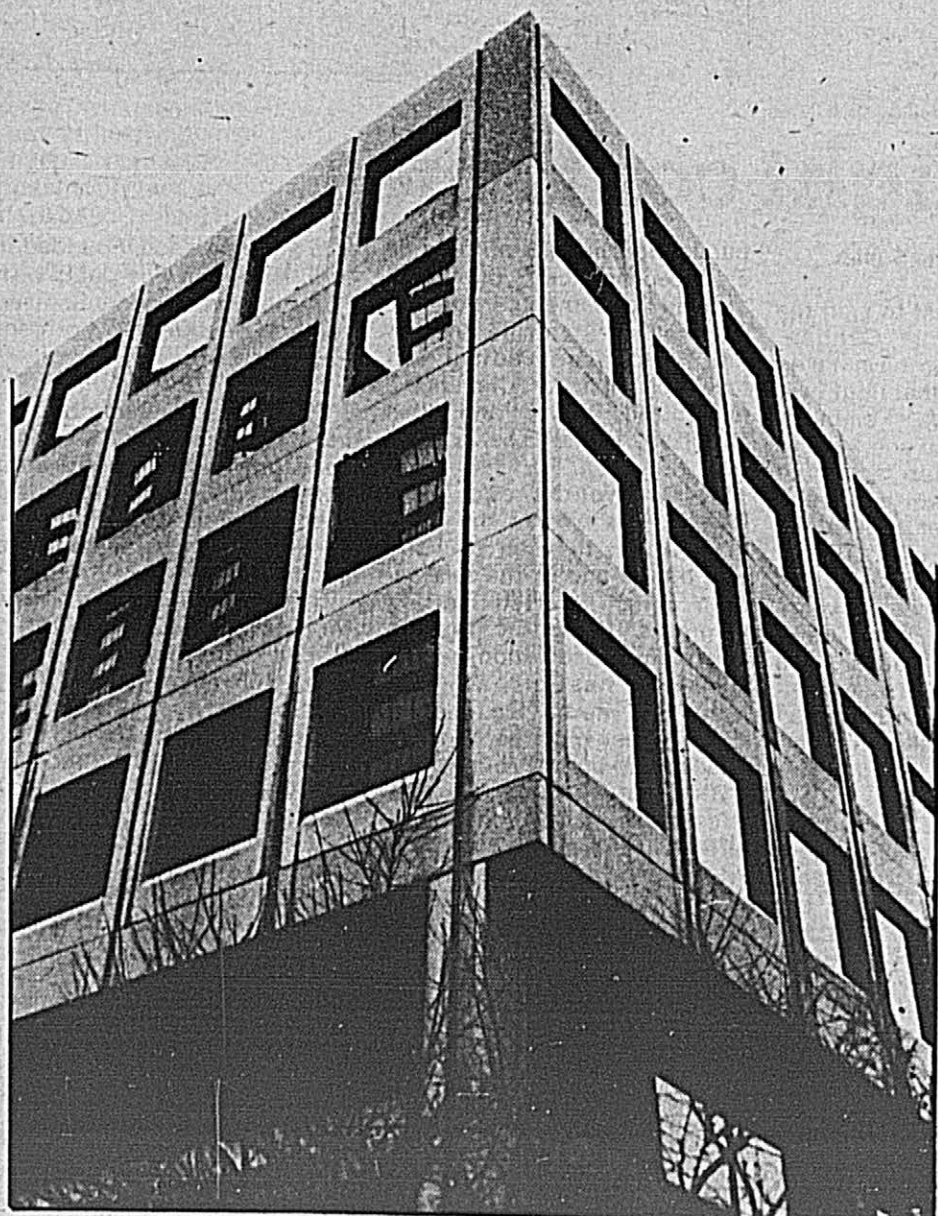
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Carl Heine

Canadian cities:

White elephants against the skyline

by Heather Tisdale

The 1970s saw the dreams of the urban developers of the '60s come true. Canadian cities underwent a struggle to retain their historical value, while keeping up with the desire to raise the skyline.

As the students of the '60s moved into the office towers that were springing up in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, the developers outdid themselves in finding ways to attract the young and prosperous.

Rundown houses were converted into trendy boutiques, and old neighbourhoods were refurbished with bright paint and hanging plants.

Shopping complexes became the next best thing to the suburban shopping centre. In Montreal and Toronto they were intricately connected with subway lines, and it became possible to spend an entire day underground.

The cities of the West became the meccas for disenchanted Easterners in the 1970s. Every nonconformist wanted to experience Vancouver, Canada's most exotic city, and every burgeoning

capitalist wanted to share some of the wealth in Calgary and Edmonton, where, all Westerners say, the smell of money is stronger than that of car exhaust.

The office towers which mushroomed in each city reflected the major business interests in each city. In Calgary, it was the oil company towers; in Toronto the bank towers.

Toronto tried to emerge from its status as a central Canadian backwater, and from an aesthetic standpoint, it succeeded. The Eaton Centre dazzled the nouveau riche accustomed to Bloor Street and window shoppers alike. The Metropolitan Library, designed by Moriyama, rose in glittering tiers. Unfortunately, lack of funds caused the now-enthusiastic library users to be inconvenienced by cutbacks in hours. And, most important of all, the CN Tower etched itself permanently into the consciousness of Torontonians. In 1979, they became the custodians of the world's highest disco (1815 feet), appropriately called "Heaven."

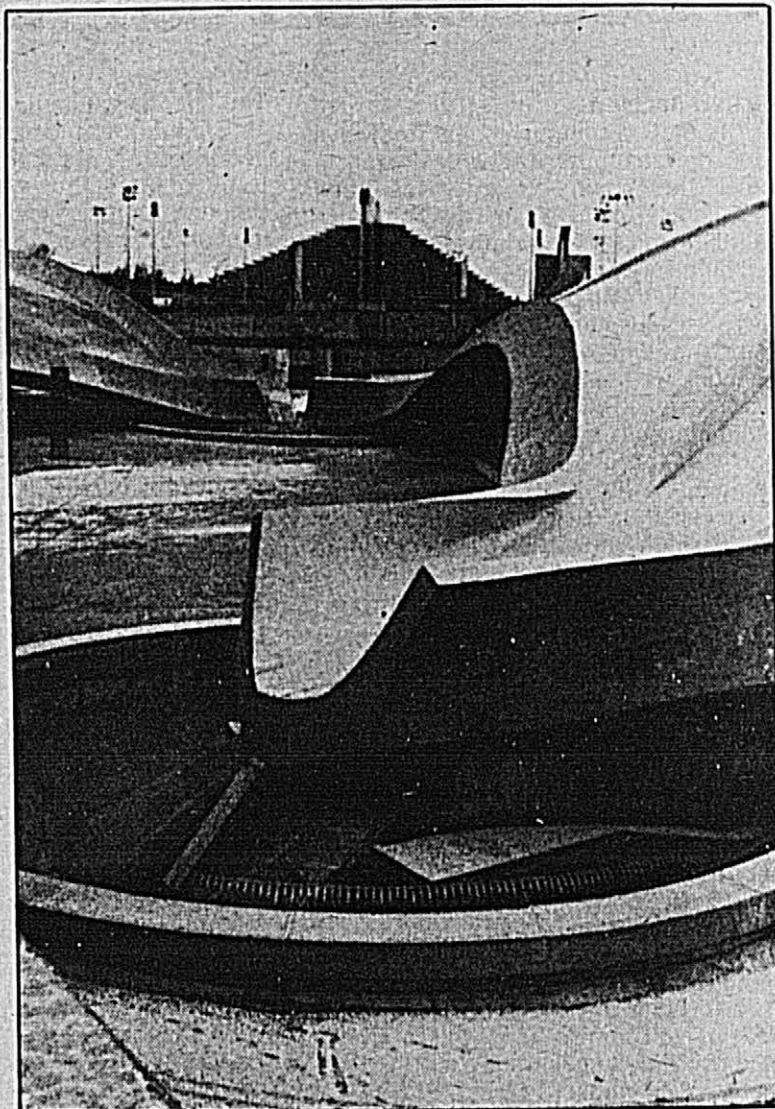
Jean Drapeau and Montreal were even more enthusiastic in the '70s. Although Montreal's

status as Canada's largest city was lost in the '70s, the city was an impressive host for the 1976 Summer Olympics. This was a small miracle, as the building of the site was plagued by financial mismanagement and technical difficulties. Another near-flasco was the building of Mirabel airport. The '70s demonstrated, however, that white elephants soon fade into the background.

Calgary's rapid expansion and development was comparable to that of the gold rush settlements. As the aimless youths were experiencing the pleasures of Vancouver, the shrewd were investing their dollars in Calgary.

The cities of the '70s reflected the hedonism of the decade. Some of the architectural achievements of the decade were breathtakingly beautiful, but in retrospect they represented an escape from what the average urban dweller could not face.

Canadian cities were wealthy-looking in the proverbially luminous sense of the bright lights of the big city. But in the '80s we will wonder how long those lights can shine.



Carl Heine

70s Feminism

The fight continues

by Grace Krupa and Susan Bandler

Although the last to gain the "right" to vote in Canada, women in Quebec have taken full advantage of that right over the past 40 years. Feminism has been kept alive and kicking by an impressive array of organizations, involved directly in changing women's status and participation in society.

Significant progress has been made in the past 10 years — certain laws have been modified and attitudes have changed. But because of limited participation and repeated government cutbacks, the fight for women's rights continues to be difficult.

The priorities of the seventies have been an improvement of legal status both in the home and on the job. In 1973, the Bourassa government established "le Conseil du Statut de la Femme," an organization given the mandate of formulating propositions for change, but not the power to implement them.

Contrary to campaign promises, the PQ government has demonstrated that women's issues are not priorities. The

publication in 1978 of "Egalité et Indépendance," the long-awaited document from the "Conseil du Statut de la Femme," proposed radical but realistic change. After being recognized, hailed and then criticized, it was shelved and then forgotten.

A few months ago, Lise Payette was offered the position of state minister of women's affairs and in the referendum spirit started selling women's liberation through sovereignty-association.

History has proven that rights are never legitimately given — they must be begged, pleaded and mostly fought for. In this way only do big and strong organizations amass sufficient bargaining and lobbying power to demand the institution funding and policy making that meets the specific needs of women.

Because of this lack of initiative in government legislation many independent organizations concerned with women's issues have been formed. There are many organizations, of a diverse nature, available to women for

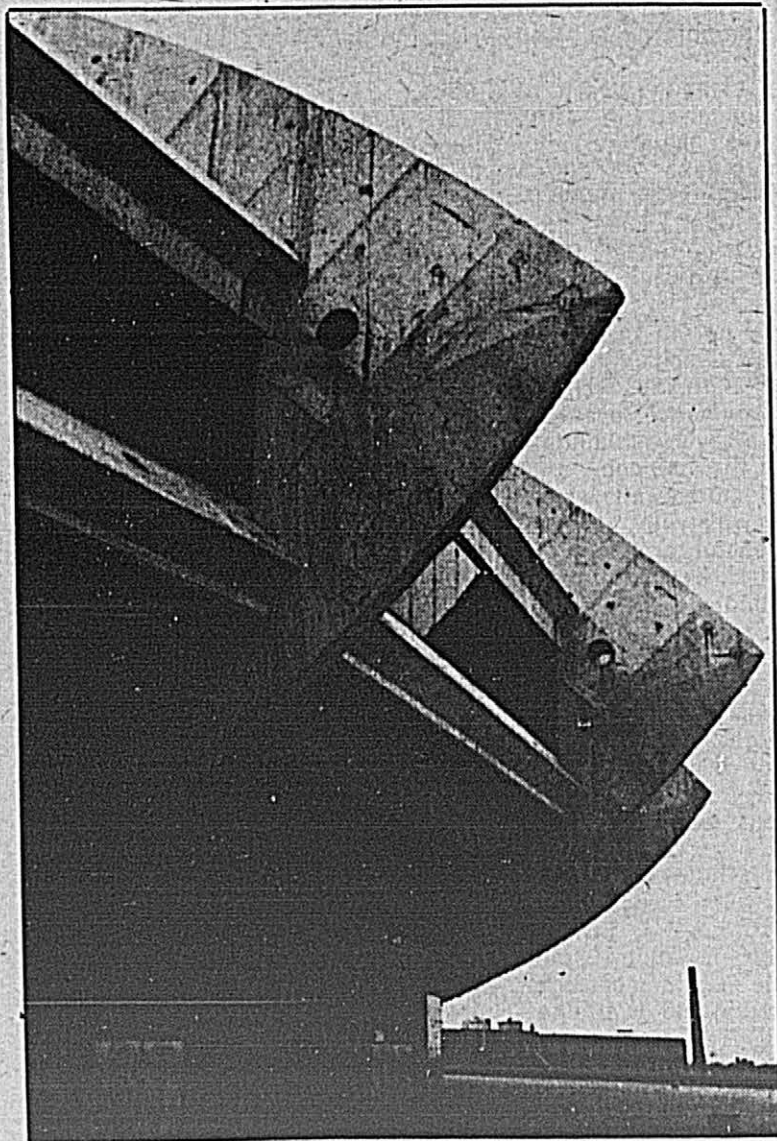
help and reference. Founded in 1975, *Rank and File* deals with the problems of non-unionized workers, of which 70 per cent are women.

The women's committee of the *Confederation of National Trade Unions* has put forward many demands concerning parental rights in which maternity benefits and daycare figure prominently.

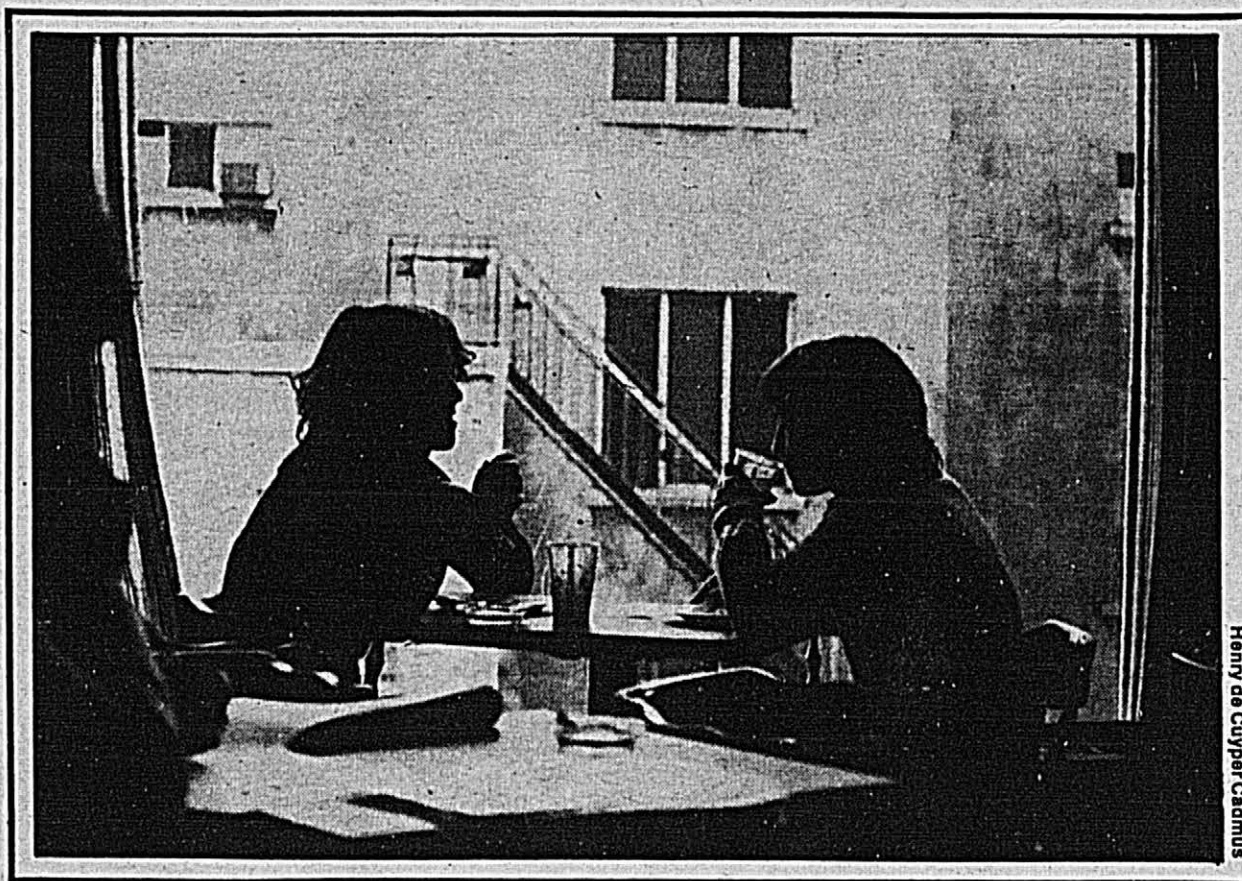
The *Committee for Free Abortion on Demand* opened in 1974. It is available for counseling and referral concerning abortion. The committee is also active in political lobbying.

The increasing number of daycare centers has made people aware of the need for a universal network of free daycare centers controlled by users. Both "S.O.S. Garderies" and "Regroupement des Garderies du Québec" are active in initiating these reforms.

The easiest way to contact Montreal women's groups is through the McGill Women's Union. The Union is in close contact with all the above organizations as well as many others.



Carl Heine



Henry de Cuyper Cadmus

Where are you going in the eighties baby?

by Molly Kane

You've come a long way, baby; but where are you going?

It is tempting to call the seventies the decade of feminism. More than any other social movement in North America, feminism can claim the past decade as its own. When assessing the changes in the status of women during the past ten years, one cannot but see that we begin the eighties with different attitudes, different conditions and somewhat different problems than those of 1970.

Before wrapping up the decade and filing it away for future reference to "the years when the libbers really got going" we should assess the legacy we have. One of the greatest changes of the decade has been the recognition that there is a woman question; women are a caste within all societies with a specific history and social condition.

Women are losing their political invisibility. The new visibility, however, makes their oppression even more apparent. In spite of reforms, societies are still patriarchal. As long as the world values that patriarchy, women will be victims whether they assimilate into the "man's world" or not.

A report on "Women and Poverty" released by the federal Department of Health and Welfare revealed that three out of five adults living under the poverty line in Canada are women. Widows and divorced women are the most subject to poverty; 54 per cent of them are below the poverty line. While one out of nine men in Canada are poor by government standards, one out of six Canadian women are poor.

In the U.S., women hold fewer than 3 per cent of the highest paying government jobs and 76 per cent of the lowest paying jobs. According to a United Nations Decade for Women bulletin,

women now receive only 10 per cent of the world's income, possess less than 1 per cent of the world's wealth, comprise 75 per cent of the world's 800 million illiterates and, with children, constitute 75 per cent of the world's undernourished.

The blunt statistics translate in a myriad of ways. In a world where economic strength determines power, women, like many groups, are out of luck. But the implications for women are perhaps the most difficult to understand because women have been oppressed for longer than any other group. Women's inferior social status transcends boundaries of race and class. Like racism, sexism is deeply entrenched in our culture.

In spite of ten years of struggle the task of eliminating sexism is still a formidable one. Daycare facilities remain a mirage. The Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), a U.S. constitutional amendment that states: "equal rights under the law shall not be abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex" is still vehemently opposed in the U.S. Despite promises from governments, the economic implications of patriarchy have kept women in a position of being grateful for little concessions granted to them by the liberal system, an organism which can make band-aid compromises without fundamentally changing oppressive conditions.

Yes, ladies have been let into the boys' games but have the rules really changed?

Feminism has a long revolutionary heritage. It has often been called the last of the 19th century revolutions. A fundamental premise of the movement in the past has been a rebellion against

a total world view that defined humanity in male terms. Throughout Western history, culture has reflected a belief that women lack essential "human" qualities. Feminist movements have historically used prevailing ideologies to express their own sense of alienation from the world of men.

If feminism seeks to alter women's status by assimilating into a society without challenging the values of the society which created the polarity between the sexes in the first place, we betray our heritage. Worse still, we do nothing to create a better society for all people. We do nothing to assure our survival as women rather than as "female eunuchs." Feminism should be subversive of patriarchy not of women.

The answer is not female supremacy or sexism. Why should the emancipation of one group necessarily imply the oppression of another? The cry of reverse sexism is similar to the argument used against letting blacks into predominantly white universities. Affirmative Action programs in the U.S. have been accused of discriminating against whites, who presumably would have been admitted had blacks not robbed them of "their place." However, "separate but equal" policies that deprived many a black of his or her "place" were viewed by many as "natural;" just as once slavery was accepted by freedom-loving men as a natural function of civilized society.

Accordingly, when women seek to destroy the societal values that deem them inferior human beings, they are called female sexists. The denial to women of work, education, sexual expression, physical safety and knowledge of their history, is considered natural—as natural as the world

being flat or kings having a divine right to rule men.

The worst aspect of class or caste oppression is that the oppressed internalize the values and myths of the oppressor. We cannot know what human society would be like freed from hierarchical relationships between the sexes. We are only beginning to see glimpses of what true equality can be.

A female corporate executive who begins to run the same risk of heart attack as men in her position, who applies her energy to the maintenance of an exploitative economic system and who must forsake intimate human relationships and community to scramble to the top is hardly "liberated." Neither is the working class woman who, despite changes of the last decade, still cannot find affordable daycare, receive adequate maternity leave or be recognized as someone who is financially responsible for a family. She invariably is paid one salary for two full-time jobs: one inside and one outside the home. The working man who can have, at best, two days paternity leave at the birth of his child has not been liberated either.

Women have come a long way; no one should minimize that struggle. Women would not be studying at this university had courageous people not believed in our right to an education. Let us not betray those who fought for equality.

Our liberation begins with the realization that we have divided human society into two distinct spheres—with detrimental consequences for all. The reintegration of those spheres, not the sacrifice of one to the domination of the other, is a hope and promise for the future. It should prevent us from "wrapping-up" a decade of feminism.



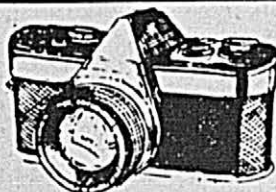
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Rape: Slowly steps are being taken to fight this crime against women

by Nila Mukerji

Of all the violent, anti-social crimes of today, none evokes the high degree of emotional response and public outrage that rape does. The problem is as old as time, as it has traditionally been the ultimate male weapon wielded against women.

On a fear hierarchy, fear of physical assault still ranks number one among women although growing numbers of women are learning to fight back by using self-defence techniques. This choice now exists but many women do not take advantage of it.

According to Canadian law, any male over 14 can be charged with rape, with a penalty of up to life imprisonment. A woman cannot charge her husband with rape unless they are legally separated.

Few rapes are ever reported. A spokesperson for a group which is organizing a Rape Crisis Centre in Montreal said that only one out of 10 rapes is reported "because the police system requires a sperm count within 48 hours, and most women know that the police procedure is gruelling. Also, for psychological reasons they feel guilty. Women have been conditioned to believe that they are responsible for being assaulted."

Of the rapes that are reported, most occur in the downtown area of the island. A public relations officer of the MUC police department said that although 195 rapes were reported in 1978, only 51 were brought to court. She was unable to provide the number convicted since trials can take several years. There does not seem to be any marked fluctuation in the number of

reports over the years. In both the years 1976 and 1977, 207 rapes were reported.

Typically, less than 25 per cent were brought to court because the others were considered "unfounded." Another public relations officer said that few rapists are ever convicted because, in most cases, there is a lack of corroborative evidence. Torn clothing and bruises are examples of what constitutes corroborative evidence.

Victims in Montreal who call the police are referred to a hospital where a doctor runs tests in an attempt to provide such evidence for court.

A study conducted by University of Toronto researchers Lorene Clark and Debra Lewis in Toronto in 1973 found that only 20 per cent of the cases dealing with women between the ages of 14 and 24 advanced beyond a preliminary hearing, yet this category accounted for 58 per cent of the rapes in the study.

Professionals and other workers such as clerks and salespersons were far more readily believed by police and their cases accepted as "founded" than were students, housewives and the lowest paid.

Should a victim's case finally reach the court, she may find her credibility and character under attack although the latter bears no relation to the immediate crime. The whole trial hinges on the question of consent in what amounts to a situation of "my word against yours." The victim must take the stand, whereas the accused is not required to do so.

A big disadvantage to the woman who charges a man with rape is the

myth that women invite assault either by attire or by conduct. Many researchers have found this to be untrue. Victims display a wide range of physical characteristics, attire, age and race. In fact, one American study that was concluded in 1971 found that victims ranged in age from 15 months to 82 years.

The Canadian rapist, according to the Clark-Lewis study and others, is usually Caucasian and from the lower socio-economic groups. There is a danger in typifying the rapist since studies are based on reported rapes which usually exclude rapes by family members and friends.

Most rapists refuse to recognize the fact that they have committed a crime. The rapist will try to rationalize his behaviour and make it appear normal. He is, in most cases, an ordinary man who cannot be described as obviously abnormal.

In her best-selling book *Against Our Will: Men, Women and Rape*, Susan Brownmiller stresses that the crime of rape is not one of lust but of violence and power. She writes that women first learn their helpless victim status through childhood stories such as Little Red Riding Hood. The wolf in the story is the aggressor; the lesson Little Red Riding Hood learns is that she must beware of the big, bad wolf and rely on the woodcutter for succor instead of on herself. Brownmiller urges women to learn to defend themselves and thereby eradicate rape from society.

In Montreal, women who are attacked have the option of contacting one of several organizations. These include

the Centre Refuge Montréal, the Women's Aid, and the Friendly Home for Young Women and Children.

In the summer of 1979 the Ministère des Affaires Sociales du Québec gave a \$670,000 grant to many women's organizations for raped or battered women. Centre Refuge Montréal was one of them. In early 1980 a new Montreal Rape Crisis Centre will be opening its doors. Rape crisis centres began operating in North America in the early 1970s. By 1977 there were approximately 22 in Canada.

The former Montreal Rape Crisis Centre which opened in January 1975 closed in October 1978. The purpose of such a centre is "to fight rape and to eliminate it as well as to offer direct services and public education," said the spokesperson for the organizing group. The specific services have not been decided upon as yet. The future centre is part of a larger venture called *Projet des Femmes* which is being federally funded.

A spokesperson for the *Projet* said that it "was begun in June 1979 and it will end in March 1980. It revolves around the organization of information about battered and raped women."

"Battered women shelters exist and the project has allocated salaries and money to those shelters because they are having difficulty surviving. The long-term goal is to organize groups against violence against women."

Judging by the number of such efforts across the continent, it would appear that the goal is slowly but surely being realized. Women are no longer taking assault lying down.

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- * December 8th - Dutch Mason Blues Band
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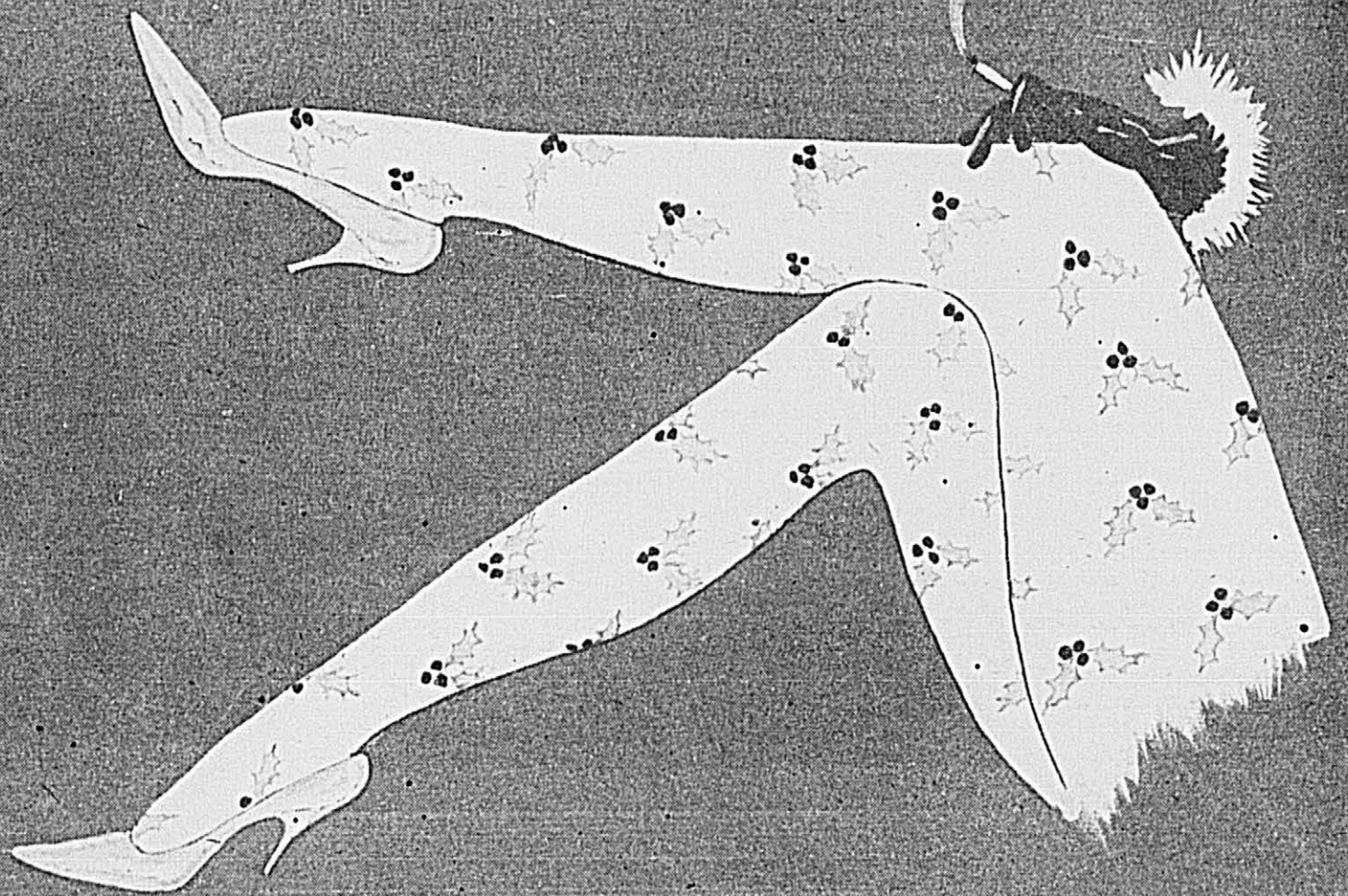
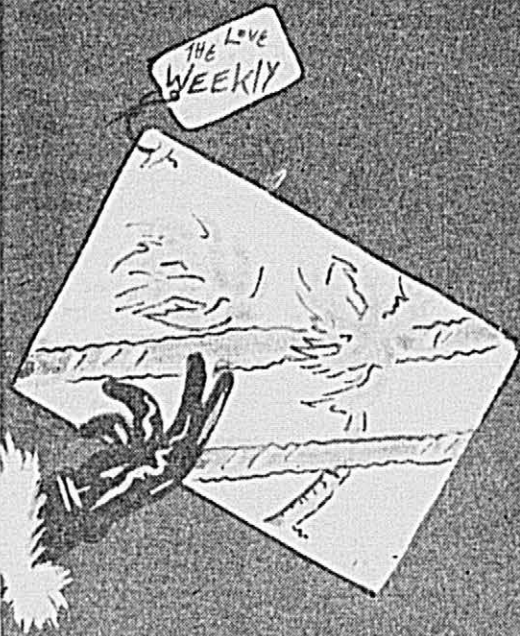
SADIE'S: regular hours (9-5) until Dec 21,
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**SADIE'S II: GRAND OPENING, JAN 14,
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Ace your exams, don't snap too many pencils, take your vitamins, not too much coffee, bundle up your overcoat, water the plants, get lots of kitty litter, and close the lights when you leave.

Merry Xmas



Fadada da da da da dada Fadada da dada da da da da

by Martha Nestor

Wearied from a concentrated final two weeks at school, physically and emotionally dissipated from tying up personal loose ends and diving headfirst into surreal mounds of term papers and take-home exams, bus, plane and trainloads of students will return home, eyes glazed and fingers yet twitching in typewriter reflexes. Compounding the pressures of school, we live under the threat, "only eighteen shopping days until Christmas". As the Dada movement sprang from pressures of a post-WWI environment and the technological, industrial revolution, so the student reacts with similar sentiment to the prospect of a traditional Christmas at home, and cries out, "Dada-esque!"

For these spent individuals, the completely traditional Christmas is greeted with mixed feelings. There are, certainly, pleasant associations to be had in connection with this holiday, but there is also a certain amount of dull going through the motions. I, myself, harbour certain suspicions about Christmas customs; for instance I am convinced, having met no one who actually likes fruit cake, that there are only half a dozen in existence, jettied from household to household each season, only a little worse for the mails (have you ever tried to dent one of those things?). In order to approach the holiday from a more interesting viewpoint which would hopefully reconcile mixed feelings and liven things up a bit, I have come up with a few ideas for a conceptual or dada/surrealist Christmas.

The ultimate and most pure dada gesture would be, of course to spend Christmas on top of the Eiffel tower, but as most of us cannot afford this,

dada-esque gestures at home will have to do. For instance, stock the netire bar at home with fur-lined Irish coffee mugs. For the younger members of your family who are expecting bikes as gifts, give single bicycle wheels. They might be a little disappointed at first, but will later thank you for stretching their conceptual sense. The more absurd the gift, the better. I plan to promise myself to friends for six hours each, and will follow them around humming appropriate background music for their various activities. Gifts, in fact, will be a breeze: do or give anything, and you don't have to explain it.

The ingredients for a dada-esque Christmas are all around you, and in many cases, have been part of the Christmas tradition for years. For instance, the paintings of Magritte and Dali have been described as an assemblage of "impossibly juxtaposed objects"; now picture all your relatives in one room. You might require that they all wear bird cages on their heads with little curtains over them. To avoid conversations with more unpleasant relations, simply reassert the belief of surrealist poet Mallarmé and say "Silence is as important a part of speech as words"; then walk away.

As a dada-esque Christmas activity, but the record of dogs barking out Christmas carols, invite friends over, and have a bark-along party.

Cut holes in the toes of all the Christmas stockings. Purchase a plastic Christmas tree and water it daily. Get one of those fake log and flame sets and toast plastic chestnuts over it.

The possibilities are virtually endless, and you are encouraged to explore them to the fullest. Should protestations arise, only smile enigmatically and say, "It's a dada Christmas".

by Carleen Carroll

For bone-weary Christmas shoppers nothing is more pleasant than the thought of December 26th when the never-ending rush is finally over. But for those of us more inclined towards the spirit of the season, Montreal offers a panorama of Christmas delights that even the most miserable Scrooge can enjoy.

Every department store has done its utmost to trim and brighten up the monotony of regular store window displays. Reds and greens are the most used colors (naturally) and Santas, elves, and reindeer peek out at every corner. Children anticipate the moment when they can actually sit on that special old man's knee and whisper to him all the special things they want.

Store clerks, managers and shoppers begin to experience a common good will instead of tearing objects out of each other's hands. Montreal is beautiful at Christmas time - the most wonderful time of the year.

At Ogilvy's (the store famous for the piper, birds and killed-elevator girls) the main window is a real attraction. The display consists of a farmland of animals: rabbits, bears, geese, lambs, monkeys, etc. all involved in work and play. The disco bunnies work off their energy while the geese lay eggs. The monkeys just make nuisances of themselves.

According to Mr. Labrossé, the display manager, "We are trying to create a fantasy land. We use lots of reds and greens and all the displays are mechanized. The whole idea, since Christmas is such a

wonderful season, is to provide something that both young and old can enjoy."

And this is true. One only as to look at the faces of the crowd that surrounds the window daily to see that it is not only the children laughing at the antics of the realistic farm animals.

Often overlooked because of the attractions in the main window are the side displays. The theme is centered around various nursery rhymes: The Old Woman In The Shoe, Mother Goose, Old King Cole, etc. These windows are the most colorful and entertaining secondary displays in the city.

The only fault that can be found in Ogilvy's main window is that it is the same as last year. But after anyone looks long enough (and finds it difficult to leave the cheery spot) it is hard to imagine how the display can be topped.

Moving along Ste. Catherine Street to the next main department store, Simpson's, a shopper can see that even the smallest boutique has decorated its windows with tinsel or a brightly lit Christmas tree. These are pleasant sights in a usually colorless area.

Simpson's window is based on the theme from the best selling book *Gnomes*. The window is appropriately titled "Les Gnomes Chez Eux." There are gnomes, gnomes everywhere - at home, at work, playing in the snow, eating, cleaning, whatever. The gnomes look like miniature Santa Clauses except for the green and brown suits. This window is as attractive as Ogilvy's since it is an original this year.

Simpson's also provides a

Santa Claus for the children but unfortunately, Santa wasn't in. There was no ho-ho-ho for this reporter.

Standing tall in the middle of downtown on McGill College Avenue is the Place Ville Marie golden Christmas tree which lights up the area at night. The tree is a Montreal tradition not to be overlooked.

Eaton's normally bizarre windows have calmed down for the Christmas season with lots of gold and red colors and the idea of the traditional Christmas seen in "The Joys of Christmas Past." The



nutcracker and rag doll, featured prominently in television ads are in the corner of every window. (What would Christmas be without a nutcracker?)

The large display window has old-fashioned dolls celebrating an old-fashioned Christmas. There are cakes and plum pudding for everyone, stockings at the fireplace and a Christmas tree being busily decorated - one of the favorite traditions of

Of Gifts and Such...

What a C

by Bart Boehlert

Because, my mother said, the true meaning of Christmas was being submerged in the torrents of materialism, our family would reset priorities by first going to Christmas Mass and then opening presents. My brothers and sister and I looked at her as though she had lost her mind. I couldn't believe it was actually happening as we were led past the darkened Christmas tree to go to Church. Once in the pew at Mass, I thought only about what was under the tree for

me. We children were anxious and irritable and we kicked each other during Communion.

At last the Mass was over and we headed home to tear through the presents. But the agony continued as we were informed that we would open one gift at a time allowing each of us to share what we had received. By the time this nerve-frazzling, fight-provoking ("No, it's my turn!") process was over, we were all so short-tempered and pugnacious that my well-meaning parents have never again suggested their virtuous system.

by Gino Apponi

Every conscious Christmas has been my favourite. Christmas is a state of mind whose aura transcends all the exteriors and settles deep within one's soul as one searches for his place in this holiday space. Like, man, it goes beyond all those bespectacled Santas and Ogilvy's capitalist windows. It's a reality which flashed on to my psyche early on and made me born again, you know, a veritable believer of sorts, in that it laid out all

Be Jolly

Christmas.

However, no fault can be found in the way Eaton's is presenting Santa Claus. There is an express elevator directly to the fifth floor to see Santa, but the mobs of children have yet to arrive. A bright red mailbox for letters to Santa is the first object sighted. All these letters are answered in a wonderful form letter telling all good girls and boys to continue being good until Christmas and all their dreams will come true.

There is a small village for children to walk through to

millions of fake poinsettias. This is the extent of "Joy" the Bay is offering for Christmas.

But don't become miserable because of the Bay's lack of desire to provide some Christmas spirit for their shoppers. There are many more things one can enjoy while downtown. The smile on a child's face as he talks to Santa, the first snowfall, a stranger helping you with your parcels, Christmas carols. Christmas makes you think mankind is not so bad after all.

Merry Christmas Everyone!



photo by Francine Morel

No Fun in New England

by Gail Helmann

The Christmas season officially begins in Manchester, Connecticut (population 50,000) on the day after Thanksgiving when the papier mâché nativity scene is erected on the front lawn of the public library and tinsel garlands are suspended from the lampposts of the shopping mall. Within the next few days every clapboard house will sport an evergreen wreath and 50 per cent of the split levels will be strung with multi-colored sparkling lights. Glowing Santas will chuckle in the windows, crosses will twinkle in the treetops, and non-sectarian high-impact plastic snowmen and teams of reindeer will cavort on random rooftops.

Throughout the next thirty shopping days, merchants will stock shelves with cologne gift sets, fountain pens, and coffee table books, and frantic customers will tote these home and wrap them in paper printed with poinsettias and tiny elves.

When the big day comes, and it inevitably does, large families will gather to eat turkey and to admire the new fragrances and writing instruments and large format books with pictures of gnomes and faeries.

Many love this holiday fol de rol, some because they've got what's called "Christmas Spirit" and others purely in anticipation of material gain. As I'm never quite sure how to extend tidings of comfort and joy and I reap no consumer rewards on 25 December, I've been forced to establish an alternate tradition for the observance of Christmas. I call it Media Saturation, or MS.

The MS plan begins on Christmas Eve when the Carson show is pre-empted by High Mass, live from Vatican City. I generally stick with it for half an hour, just enough time to check out the Pope and catch one hymn before I make a trip to the all-night grocer for a *People* magazine and a can of Tab (which luckily in the United States is

still carcinogenic). When I get back *It Happened One Christmas* will be starting up, hence the need for the *People*. I've seen this movie, an upbeat romp through everyday life with Jimmy Stewart and Donna Reed, at least eleven times. At this point, it's not getting better with each go 'round, but is eminently tolerable when accompanied by mushy pabulum and a low calorie beverage. Eventually I fall asleep.

As if by magic it becomes Christmas Day. I need only reach out of my bed to flip on the radio for Casey Kasom's countdown of miscellaneous records in a dubious musical category. I get up at around number fifteen and return with *The New York Times* shortly before number two. The *Times* is the only paper we get on Christmas though its holiday form is hardly festive. A paucity of ads (except for the kind that read - We Cherish You the Buyer, Happy Holidays - Love, Bloomingdales) renders the paper thin and uninteresting. There's never news on Christmas.

Later in the day there are Pilgrims in Bethlehem to be watched, choruses of *The Messiah* to be sung, and in keeping with a hallowed nine-year tradition, a budget Christmas matinee to be attended.

Each year, my elementary, junior, and senior high school chum Rachel, another non-

celebrant, and I treat ourselves to first run entertainment. It used to be that we had our pick of seats, except for Christmas 1973 at the screening of *The Day of the Dolphin* (George C. Scott and two porpoises named FA and BEE combine their intelligence to save the President of the United States from an untimely death at sea) when we shared the theatre with a group of trainable retarded people from the local state institution. Today, though, movies at \$2 for the afternoon show, are right up there with Jingle Bells and Razzleberry Dressing on the Yuletide merriment roster.

In 1978 at *Superman* we had to fight our way past hordes clad in new sweaters and smelling of recently spritzed Charlie. Pale, crisp polyester suits were 'de rigueur' at *Saturday Night Fever* in '77. I shudder to think what intergalactic nouveautés they'll be sporting at *Star Trek*, which I anticipate to be this year's fare.

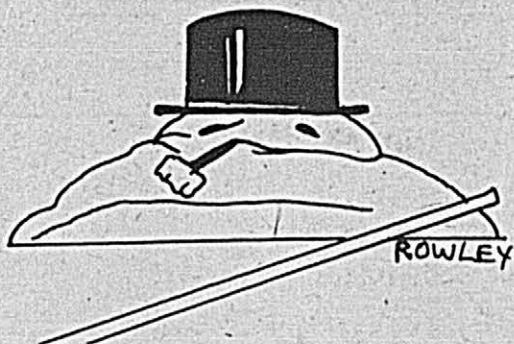
Probably the best thing about the Christmas Film tradition is that it creates at least a two-and-a-half hour vacuum in the day. By the time the movie's over it's dark outside. That means only a dribbling of Christmas Carols in the car on the way home and the dregs of the Christmas specials on evening television remain before another Noel has passed. And then there's Easter.

Concept

those good vibes and tuned me in. Wow, I mean it completely blew me away but now I'm O.K. Are you O.K.?

Hey, don't get me wrong. Now, that whole ultra-suede backgammon set giving trip is far-out, neat and keen, but it's not the core of the concept. The whole season is beautiful, really, getting its energetic karma from the oh so very mellow experiences of peace and love (not war). Hark! Hear the herald angels sing!

Take care and have a nice day (i.e. December 25th).



ROWLEY



Sounds of the Season

by Gino Apponi

One December mother came home from an early Christmas shopping spree bubbling from behind a self-righteous Phyllis Lindstrom smile, clutching a blooming poinsettia in one arm and a dozen "Yuletide Favourites" in the other. Mother: the self-appointed crusader for the establishment of Christmas spirit in her homestead.

Mother was an obvious victim of the ubiquitous sounds of the season — Muzak's xylophone rendition of Rudolph the Red Nosed Reindeer, the Salvation Army's coin jangling and sleigh bells jingling as they dash through the snow. Woolco's \$1.44 day had gotten the best of her and she succumbed to the sinful temptations of Pat and Debbie Boone Christmas Hymns to Light Up Your Life, Ray Coniff Sings All I Want For Christmas Is My Two Front Teeth, Perry Como's There's No Christmas Like a Home Christmas and, as luck would have it, Salsoul Orchestra's Christmas Jollies (a collection of disco ditties). For the next twelve very long days of Christmas, my mother imposed on me the Lent-like penance of "...no more rock and no more roll in this house."

Arts and crafts classes at winter camp began the next morning. As head camp coordinator, mother lectured on the intricacies of fold-out mangers and cardboard cut-outs of Frosty the Snowman. "Put corn cob pipe Tab A in slot B of smiling face." My own Frosty melted many times hanging "clumsy as can be" from the tree and dripping a button-eye here and a stickarm there.

In the following days, we all donned our gay apparel and decked the halls with those balls of holly.

The twelve nights of

Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas, mother.

Christmas were no consolation

either. Mornings came suddenly and with them came Little Drummer Boy Excedrin headaches, pa rum pa pum pum, pa rum pa pum pum. Obvious withdrawal symptoms.

Outside the house I'd break into a chorus of O Tannenbaum and speak in verse to the tune of Joy to the World. Something had to be done. I needed a fix of My Sharonna, Only the Good Die Young, Star Star, and other such decadence. Surely, mother would never agree.

I made some leeway by insisting on Evergreen ("Oh how nice, a song about perennials"), Stairway to Heaven ("Finally, a smidgen of religion in my son") but Heaven Must Be Missing An Angel set me back to square one. It seems Marilyn McGoo (and Billy Davis too) had been on Merv many many times.

Life at St. Peter's wasn't at all easy. Sometimes the music was muffled to a low murmur to allow for normal conversation, bodily functions, and The Grinch Who Stole Christmas. Every year it elicited the same sermon: "See what happens when you're bad."

My subconscious picks up "he's making a list and checking it twice, gonna find out who's naughty or nice... so be good for goodness sake" in the background as my id pounds "Gimme gimme never gets" into my brain.

At a time when I most needed it, a solution finally presented itself. "I saw mommy kissing Santa Claus underneath the mistletoe... Then I saw mommy tickle Santa Claus." I confronted her and offered the available alternatives: either she (a) can the falalas or else (b) face my father's fury and / or (c) receive another burgandy velour lounging robe and / or a vegematic. She chose (a).

On Getting Good Help

by Bart Boelher

Eaton's windows are lushly decked out for the Christmas season. In one window, a mannequin sits on a bed surrounded by large, lavishly-wrapped gift boxes. The mannequin is dressed from head to toe in fur. The bedspread is fur. The rug on the floor is fur. In the next window a mannequin stands surveying the toiletries and opulent perfume bottles set out before her.

A sumptuous dining room set is on display in one window and, in the next, a small child stands in the frame of a front door through which one can see the richly decorated hall.

Let's not forget the kitchen scene. Crystal, china and a dead pheasant on a scale are

all set atop a huge wooden butcher's table. Shiny brass pots hang on the white tiled walls; large loaves of bread in a straw basket are on the floor. Presiding over this carefully ordered chaos is a mannequin dressed as a maid in a black uniform with a white apron and cap. The maid is black.

Or rather, she was black. I led an incredulous friend to see Eaton's black maid. (We'll call her Hazel.) Hazel was gone. We wondered who would finish cutting the bread and plucking the pheasant.

Today, Hazel is back. She's dressed the same and posed the same, but she is as white as the snow in the "front door scene" of the next window.

It must be true that it's not easy to get good help these

days, what with all of these maids coming and going. Window designer Dick Walsh was asked to explain Hazel's unpredictable performance. According to Walsh, a black woman had phoned Eaton's management and complained about the first maid. Walsh was told to use a white mannequin and he did.

Why had the Black Hazel existed in the first place? Walsh was nonchalant in his explanation. "It was the way I saw a maid. I just decided to use a black mannequin."

"The black mannequin was not used because a maid has to be black. It was not a racist statement. You can never please everybody when you work for the public. The window displays get a lot of complaints," Walsh finished.

A Punk Christmas

by Dermot Kelly

Professor Gamble could not move. There was dirt between the sheets. He lay awake, petrified. Fifteen years he had put into this bed, this marriage. It was Christmas Eve, but for the Gambles now in the middle of that merry night, it was the aftermath of something terrible and the professor had a hunch that it was the prelude to something even worse. Mrs Gamble had just flopped out on the couch to let the tears of her rage dry in the frosty light from the French windows in the living room and the awful keening of her fifteen year-old son Homer in the downstairs bedroom had all but petered out now. This is the time of year that husbands leave their wives, Professor Gamble thought as he lay in the shitty bed that had come all the way from Niagara Falls in 1962. Something went bump next door to the master bedroom. Scott Gamble was afoot. He had heard something smash. Mum was on the warpath. Christ, she's only home for ten days and already she's out to destroy. Scott told his brother Bruce Jr. that he was going down to the basement to make sure Mum didn't get a chance to go and smash his guitar again. After all, she might want to give the great Homecoming Night Fight a little musical twist. Homer didn't play the guitar so his mother liked to demolish his brothers' prize possessions. It was just her way of letting them know that they were her husband's boys and not hers.

As Scott left the room, Bruce Jr. told him what a selfish fucker he was to worry about his guitar at a time like this. Scott didn't flinch. Christmas was as good a time as any for Mum. Hell, she could toss a Gibson right out into the snow

once she'd satisfactorily broken its neck. It had been done before.

Professor Gamble was playing back the whole horrendous night in his head. "Yeah, you're a real contender, Bruce," his wife had said.

"What do you mean?"

"Isn't that right, Russell?"

"What?"

"I said Bruce here is a real contender."

"Oh you mean like Marlon Brando? He could have been a contender."

"No, no, Russell! He is! You both are! You're both real contenders and you know what you're contending for? Eh? Hey! Bruce and Rus, you know what you're both contenders for? I'll tell you. You're both after your prize pupil. You're both after Ned Cragle's ass because he's the sweetest little Mary in your night school!" Mrs Gamble let fly a shrill peal of tipsy laughter after which her husband gave her a swift stinging slap in the face and Russell Carey had to haul him off her.

They were at the Westmount look-out. Russell walked the shaking professor along the terrace with his arm around his shoulder. "Hey Bruce, hold still a minute and listen to me. Let me ask you something. Now I want you to be honest with me."

"Aw man, Rus, I don't want a confessor. I need a pep talk. Really. I hope this isn't gonna be one of your 'Are You Happy, Old Man?' question periods. Seriously. I'm not up to an encounter session right now."

"Seriously, Bruce. I want you to see my latest collection of photographs."

"Oh no! What's it called? Great Trees of N.D.G.? My Naked Wives? Eh?"

"It's called Intimations of Mortality. It's shots of my Dad.

Really literary, you know? I really think you'd get something out of it."

Professor Gamble groaned. "Intimations of Mortality my arse!"

Of course, Russell was closer to the mark than even Mrs Gamble would admit. Intimations of mortality were indeed what the professor was having that night. That was why he couldn't move when it was all over.

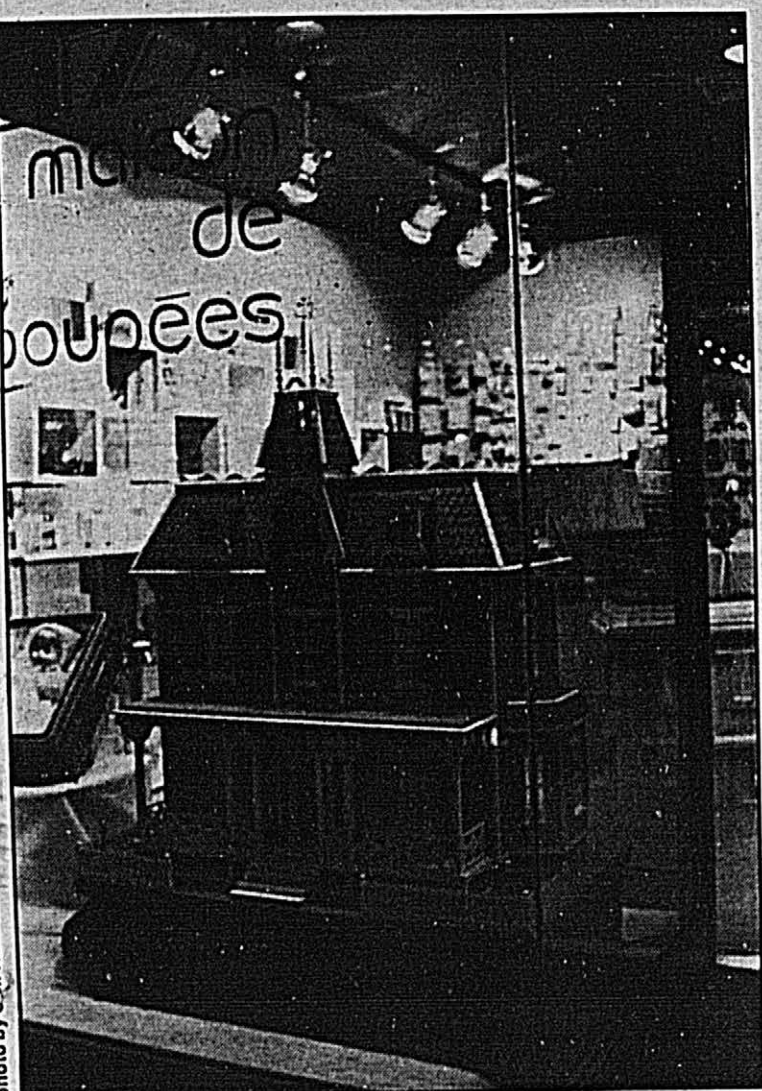
The sob of his mother in the wee hours was something Homer was used to so when the front door creaked open and he heard her crying in the vestibule, he was not overly concerned. Christmas sucks, he thought wearily. However, the sound of his parents making love was foreign to his ears. It sounded more like a fight to him. A whale of a wrestling match in fact. The old bed was complaining at a great rate as if it planned to collapse any minute.

The split had been a long time coming. The professor was ready. He had already signed the lease for a little cell of an apartment in lower N.D.G. It was from there that he had placed a call to Blacksburg, Virginia to ask his wife if she wanted to come home for Christmas. He had shivered by the phone for hours rehearsing his lines before he could bring himself to lift the receiver. He pictured himself as a northern version of the plaintive hero in Chuck Berry's "Memphis":

Her home is on the South Side, High up on a ridge; Just a half a mile From the Mississippi Bridge.

He even scrawled the theme of that momentous long distance late night call on the wall by the phone in the smelly kitchen of his furnished

continued on page 38



Doll's House

by Gall Helmann

It used to be that children played with dollhouses, creating comfortable, if makeshift, residences for extended families of munchkin-sized plastic people. Today, dollhouses, like most potentially valuable pieces of real estate, are being bought up by outside interests, in this case adults, who outfit them with period furniture, hand-loomed tapestries, functional electric light fixtures, modern plumbing and a myriad of scaled-down household appliances and gew gaws. Youngsters are out of the picture. It can cost thousands of dollars to erect and maintain the well appointed dollhouse and the finished product could hardly withstand the fondling of small, pudgy hands.

Liza Maison de Poupées on Niveau 3 at Les Terrasses is a testament to the "gentrification" of dollhouses. It proffers the actual house (kit or blueprints, depending on the whims and creative ability of the customer) and all the accoutrements needed to ensure one's dolls suitably elegant accommodations.

Two late-Victorian mansions and a pair of authentic 'maisons québécoises' are displayed in the small, mirrored store. All four homes have the burnished hardwood floors fancied by interior

decorators who would be equally titillated by the carefully wrought fireplaces and well-hewn mouldings. And any interior decorator would marvel at the store's vast selection of miniscule home furnishings.

A swanky red velveteen upholstered divan (\$59.95), measuring about three inches across, won't accommodate every parlour-room guest, but it looks lovely with matching elfin Louis Quinze chairs (\$39.95 each).

Pierre Ramet, a local craftsman, created several dining room pieces, including an eight-inch pine armoire (\$300) and buffet (\$225). And when the dolls get down to some serious eating, there's peewee pewter cutlery (\$7.55) and a plate of microscopic peas and carrots (.95).

A pygmy porcelain bathtub (\$14.95) complements a sink and toilet. Lise Belzile, proprietress of the store placed a slim postage stamp-sized volume by the loo, she said, "because my father always used to read in the toilet."

The store sells antique as well as new dolls, the most interesting of which resemble satyrs, pierrots, and brides sporting lavish lace and chiffon gowns. These full-sized dolls look behemoth next to the Lilliputian 'neighborhood' at Liza Maison de Poupées.

The Decade's Finest Films



by Stephen Lazer

Writing an article about film in the Seventies is a difficult task. I'm not in the least sure that cinema in the last ten years has had even the small degree of coherence to warrant such an article. Yet, if only to prevent the decade's becoming obsolete as a unit of measure, such efforts must be made. Besides, such looks back (over an albeit artificially defined period) serve the useful purpose of causing us to reconsider the paths and progress of the art and to take stock of some of the notable successes of recent cinema.

A project of this sort is a bit of a nightmare. In a comparatively short article on a subject as large as this, one cannot help being trite and writing in rather vague generalities. (Not to mention the fact that I haven't seen close to all the films made internationally in the 1970s.) Also both *Cries and Whispers* and *Star Wars* are, in different ways, 'important' movies (one for its worth and the other for its profits), though logically incorporating them into the same essay is nearly impossible. So, to help me out of some of my organizational problems, I have decided to proceed one country at a time, with an eye for significant films, cinematic trends, new faces or important old ones. This is done merely for the sake of convenience and is, I suppose, no better or worse than a method such as one year at a time.

Before I begin my transnational comments, a few general statements about film in the Seventies are in order: Contrary to what doom-mongers will tell you, the general quality of movies in the last ten years was not much different than it had ever

been. The majority of films made in the Seventies, as in every other decade since film has been commercialized, has been bad. Regardless of what your elders tell you, our junk is really no worse than theirs. (though it is, of course, different). The simple truth is that we have no opportunity to see the worst films of the Thirties. They have not survived. Modern garbage is available at most first-run theatres.

This does not mean that bad films do not have higher profit margins than ever, or that trash is not being made at an alarming rate precisely because it sells (and, I guess, dulls viewer expectations). These things are true. People are now being paid precisely to make medium quality, 'mass audience' films (This is different than saying that a higher percentage of movies is bad, or that 1978's failures are worse than those of 1945.) This seems to be an unfortunate and unnecessary trend in all mass media. Art is a business. But that is another question.

As in preceding decades, the best films came from abroad. No one truly knows why this is so, and to state my views would take up too much space and be largely superfluous. In any given year, five of the best ten films may have been from America; they just did not happen to be the top one or two.

This points to one disturbing fact: It is hard to see good movies. Distribution has become so expensive and syndicated that independents and small distributors are finding it harder to get their films shown. The profit margin of even shoddy American pictures tends to be greater than that of European

productions (except for the best known of directors). Profit-minded large distribution networks are slow to buy rights to foreign films. *Cousin Cousine* is one exception. It is difficult to see more than a couple of foreign productions outside a city like New York or Boston, yet I'm not sure that this is any worse than it has ever been.

Films have cost more and made more in the Seventies. I haven't bothered to figure out the effect of inflation on the numbers, but I find it hard to imagine that the massive, immediate financial success of *Star Wars* is paralleled in cinematic history. *The Godfather*, *Jaws*, and *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* also made mints. I've no idea what effect this has had on cinema but I'm sure it is ambiguous. Three of these films have little or no artistic significance, but I believe *The Godfather* does. Good films can make money.

Finally, the medium itself has progressed. Pictorial and aural qualities are better. Screen size has been enlarged. Technological improvements abound. I don't think this has yet made for many better movies. It may some day soon.

U.S.A.

American film, on the whole, followed the same commercial lines it always does. Production tended to be trendy, with a financial success in a genre leading to other related pieces. *Star Wars* spawned weak science-fictions. Disaster pictures dotted the middle Seventies. Police films were big from roughly 1972-1976. Movies dealing with the occult have been profitable throughout the decade. And films containing precocious, cute kids have

proliferated lately.

Yet there was much to be happy about. Francis Ford Coppola established himself as an important director in 1972 with *The Godfather*. Along with *The Conversation* he directed two of the best American films of the decade. Another notable newcomer was George Lucas, who followed the strong *THX-1138*, with the well-conceived *American Graffiti* and the record-breaking *Star Wars*. Milos Forman came to the U.S. from Czechoslovakia and made the film version of Ken Kesey's *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*. (Others, including Jan Troell, did not make the move so well.) Terence Mallick independently made a great first feature, *Badlands*. And Robert Altman showed in films like *McCabe and Mrs. Miller*, *The Long Goodbye*, *Thieves Like Us* and *Nashville* that he was maybe the most imaginative new American director, and a keen and critical observer of that thing called 'Americana.'

Some of the best work came from established directors. Woody Allen developed into a mature filmmaker in *Annie Hall* and *Manhattan*. He still makes comedies, but now of a very moving sort. Orson Welles made a lively and funny documentary on forgery called *F for Fake*. And John Huston, the elder statesman of American cinema, continues to produce: his *Fat City* is a beautiful and sombre look at some of the small but tragic people with whom he has always been fascinated.

There were individual performers and movies that were

surprising. Jack Nicholson was 'discovered' in 1969 and quickly became one of America's great actors. A quiet comedy called *Rancho Deluxe* was among the best in years. The screenplay for Franklin J. Schaffner's *Patton* was original, intelligent, biting, and occasionally philosophical.

Filmmakers did much good work exposing America in the early and middle Seventies. They seem to have moved away from this at the end of the age (with the exceptions of Huston, Allen and Mallick). That's too bad. Stanley Kaufman of *The New Republic* sees a move back to gimmick movies, claiming that American directors are no longer willing to take a cold and honest look at the situation at home. I don't know if I agree with him but I hope he's wrong.

ITALY

Italy has a well deserved reputation as one of the world's great film producing nations. Italian cinema lived up to this brilliantly in the years before 1976 and less afterwards. There are several reasons for this. Four major Italian directors—Pier Paolo Pasolini, Roberto Rosellini, Vittorio de Sica, and Luchino Visconti—died during the mid-to late-Seventies. Also, two talented young directors—Bernardo Bertolucci and Lina Wertmüller—started making bad movies after about 1976.

When one thinks of Italian Film one thinks first of Federico Fellini. He's been making masterpieces since the Fifties and shows few signs of letting up. Fellini has



Annie Hall



made five films in the Seventies. One is great in everybody's opinion (*Amarcord*); one is great in my opinion (Fellini's *Satyricon*); two are very good (*The Clowns* and *Orchestral Rehearsal*); and one is not successful (*Cassanova*). Visconti made a beautiful adaptation of Thomas Mann's *Death in Venice* (with a strong performance by Dirk Bogarde). Rosellini gave us the historical film *The Rise of Louis XIV*, and Bertolucci took a look at fascism through one young man's eyes in *The Conformist*. His *Last Tango in Paris*, Pasolini's *The Decameron*, De Sica's *Garden of the Finzi*, Contini's (which, though good, is no *Bicycle Thief*), and Wertmüller's *Seven Beauties* are all praiseworthy.

Yet Visconti's last, unfinished work *The Innocent* was no masterpiece, and Bertolucci and Wertmüller seemed to lose all sense of subtlety at the end of the decade. The former made *1900* (a polemic, no matter how pretty—even if you agree with his politics it is not a pleasing work) and *La Luna*, while the latter produced *A Night Full of Rain*.

There were pleasant surprises here also. One was the warm and funny performances of Sophia Loren and Marcello Mastroianni in *A Special Day*. Another was Ermanno Olmi's masterly *Tree of Wooden Clogs*. The rise to stardom of Giancarlo Gianinni is notable, as is that of Laura Antonelli.

FRANCE

France has an abundance of high quality directors. The

most consistently excellent in the last decade have been Luis Buñuel (not a Frenchman) and Eric Rohmer. They each produced three excellent films: Buñuel made *Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie*, *Tristana* and *That Obscure Object of Desire*; and Rohmer produced *Ma Nuit Chez Maud*, *Claire's Knee* and *Perceval* (among others). Several other filmmakers had successes of the same quality if not the same number. Truffaut made *Day for Night* and *L'Enfant Sauvage*, Malle directed *Lacombe, Lucien* and *A Murmur of the Heart*, Tati starred in and made *Traffic*, Bresson gave us *Launcelot du Lac*, Godard made *Alphaville* and *Weekend*, and Chabrol directed *Le Boucher*.

The most important newcomer was, without a doubt, Marcel Ophüls. His two documentaries, *The Sorrow* and *The Pity and The Memory of Justice*, both compelling works, have introduced a new method and vitality to the genre.

As good as French cinema was, there were areas of disappointment. With the exception of *Cousin Cousine* and the films of Claude Lelouch, French domestic comedy became a predictable and stale thing. The standard gags are no longer funny. In



the late Seventies Truffaut has not been fulfilling his massive potential.

GERMANY

The German film industry is notable for its four talented young directors. Werner Herzog, the best known, makes films that are not easy to pin down; they deal with a part of the human psyche that is not easy to find. Aguirre, *Wrath of God*, *Woyzeck*, and *Kaspar Hauser* are excellent, if occasionally eccentric works. Rainer Werner Fassbinder is the most prolific, making about three films a year. Effie Briest may be his best. Win Wenders made the fine *Goethe's Fear of the Penalty*. Kick and his *American Friend* acquired a significant following here. Volker Schlöndorff has produced *The Lost Honour of Katharina Blum* and the Cannes Grand

Prix winner, *The Tin Drum*. Each of these four directors makes films quite different from the others. They seem to have all the potential in the world. Yet watching their pictures, as good as they are, gives one the feeling (I can't explain quite why) that they've not yet fulfilled that potential. A certain lack of maturity is sometimes visible. Herzog seems to be getting over it. This may be the place to look for great film in the Eighties.

GREAT BRITAIN

Alfred Hitchcock and Lindsay Anderson are Britain's two most notable native directors. Each made one excellent film in the Seventies. Hitchcock's *Frenzy* was riveting and funny, as was Anderson's *If... Yet* probably the most important filmmaker working in Britain in the 1970s was the American, Stanley Kubrick. He made two

remarkable films, *A Clockwork Orange* and *Barry Lyndon*. Kubrick is able to temper our senses and sensibilities like no other director. Through his singular and powerful use of picture and soundtrack he creates illusion within reality and reality within illusion.

Though Britain doesn't have as many remarkable directors as, say, France, they have a plethora of great performers. Laurence Olivier (possibly best in the Seventies in *Sleuth*) is among the world's premier actors. Michael Caine, Glenda Jackson, Alan Bates, John Gielgud, Peter O'Toole, and Katherine Hepburn (?) regularly turn in masterful performances. These persons, along with several others who arbitrarily remain unmentioned, often make up for a lack of imagination or force on the part of a director.



Steven Lazer, WEEKLY critic.

A list of the best ten films of the 1970s is, of course, an absurd idea. My choices tend to be arbitrary, though I occasionally played with notions of the relative 'importance' or 'greatness' of movies. Ultimately, these films are my favorites of the decade, or, more properly, those which I think are the 'best.'

1. **AMARCORD** (1974; Italy; d. Federico Fellini) Fellini's memories of his youth in the Italy of the 1920s or 30s. The film is about, among many other things, growing up, and fascism. A funny, moving, and—as a friend of mine perfectly described it—visually eloquent picture.

2. **BARRY LYNDON** (1975; Great Britain; d. Stanley Kubrick) Director Kubrick has made a visually stunning film of Thackeray's mediocre novel. A film that is intelligent, affecting and unique in its understanding of a historical period. Yet the film is about much more than the period it is set in.

3. **A CLOCKWORK ORANGE** (1971; Great Britain; d. Stanley Kubrick) Alex is a violent young man whose behaviour is modified by a society that is just as violent as he. Kubrick seems able to manipulate our senses and sensibilities like no other director. He is also a living rebuff to those who claim that sound has no place in the cinema.

4. **CRIES AND WHISPERS** (1972; Sweden; d. Ingmar Bergman) A story of three sisters (one of whom is dying) and their loves, hates, and nightmares. Bergman points to the darker sides of people without feeling the need to explain them. The film demands much of the audience and dwarfs those films that do not. A truly frightening work.

5. **THE DISCREET CHARM OF THE BOURGEOISIE** (1972; France; d. Luis Buñuel) A group of wealthy people attempts to have dinner but circumstances prevent them from eating a thing. Among other things, curtains open and they find themselves on a stage, in front of an audience, in a play whose lines they do not know. Buñuel has been making films since 1928 and hasn't lost a thing.

6. **DISTANT THUNDER** (1973; India; d. Sayagit Ray) On a plot level, Ray's films are simple, yet they tend to run deep. This is the story of the last Brahmin in a remote village during the 'man-made famine' of the World War One years. His slow, quiet acceptance of the falling of the old order and the growth of the new is truly moving. Ray makes films distinguishable by their subtlety and restraint and remains the least noticed of the world's truly great directors.

7. **FELLINI'S SATYRICON** (1970; Italy; Federico Fellini) This, I'm sure, will be the most controversial choice on my list. Fellini has created a realm of

the mind, foreign to us, but with rules of its own, a definite internal consistency. I'm not quite sure, but the film may have a lot to do with a part of people that shows up in dreams. Whatever, it remains one of the greatest works of imagination in the history of film and offers a chilling look at the amoral part of the psyche.

8. **LACOMBE, LUCIEN** (1974; France; d. Louis Malle) The story of a young French man who joins the collaborationist police two weeks before France is liberated. If one can accept this premise (which is not always easy) then the drama of a small, naïve man caught up in massive historical forces and movements he cannot understand becomes devastating.

9. **LOVE** (1973; Hungary; d. Karoly Makk) A virtually one room, one act story of modern Hungary. A daughter tries to convince her elderly mother that her son is off in America making a movie, when he has truly disappeared into a prison. The movie is often funny, often sad, though never overly sentimental. Makk shows us the tribulations of his characters, but he does not shed tears for them.

10. **THE SORROW AND THE PITY** (1972; France; d. Marcel Ophüls) This study of Vichy collaboration in France is the greatest documentary of the decade and, at least, among the best ever.

The "Experts" Look Back



The McGill Film Society, Connie Adamson, President, Cindy Gawel, Vice President, and Lisa Higgins, Treasurer.

These are favorite "good" films, not necessarily the "best". A great many have been omitted, mainly because we can't comment on what we haven't seen. In this category, films such as *Il Conformista*, *The Sorrow and the Pity*, *The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie* and *Lacombe Lucien* come to mind. Anyway, for those we have seen, the following are considered to be worthy contenders:

Alice in the Cities (W. Wenders)
Amarcord (F. Fellini)
Black & White in Colour (J.J. Annaud)
Chat et Souris (C. Lelouche)
Cousin Cousine (J.C. Tachella)
Cries and Whispers (I. Bergman)
The Godfather (F.F. Coppola)
The Passenger (M. Antonioni)
Sleuth (J. Mankiewicz)

Personal favorites:
 Lisa Higgins:
Marriage of Maria Braun (Fassbinder)
Swept Away (L. Wertmüller)
Three Women (Altman)
Images (Altman)
 Cindy Gawel:
Images (Altman)
A Clockwork Orange (Kubrick)
Seven Beauties (Wertmüller)
Dodes'Ka-Den (A. Kurosawa)
 Connie Adamson:
Thieves Like Us (Altman)
The Emigrants & The New Land (J. Troll)
A Clockwork Orange (Kubrick)
Marquise d'O (E. Rohmer)

William C. Wees, Professor of English

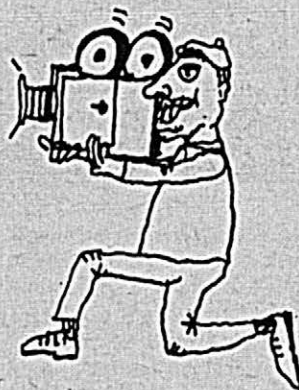
The following are the films I regard as "most important" because they have either brought to fulfillment the highest possibilities of film as art; or they have most successfully opened the way to new possibilities of film as art; or both. My list of ten includes one "blank" for the film that most certainly belongs there, but I don't know about it. The fact that most of the films are from the early 1970's suggests that the tremendous crest of film creativity in the 1960's carried-on into the early years of the next decade. It also suggests that it takes a few years for the "most important" to get around (i.e. for me to see them).

1. *Quick Billy* (Bruce Baillie, 1970)
2. *Zorns Lemma* (Holliis Frampton, 1970)
3. *Tom Tom, the Piper's Son* (Ken Jacobs, 1970)
4. *La Region Centrale* (Michael Snow, 1971)
5. The "Pittsburgh Trilogy": *Eyes*, *Deux Ex*, and *The Act of Seeing With One's Own Eyes* (Stan Brakhage, 1971)
6. *Anger Magick Lantern Cycle* (Kenneth Anger, 1974)
7. *The Text of Light* (Stan Brakhage, 1974)
8. Robert Breer's animation films: *Gulls and Bouys* (1972), *Fuji* (1974), *Rubber Cement* (1976), and *77* (1977)
9. *Crossroads* (Bruce Conner, 1976)
- 10.

L.T. Duer, Associate Dean of Arts, Professor of English.

Herewith, an amateur's list of ten notable films from the decade just ending. I am afraid the list is a rather partial one and I am conscious of not having seen a number of films which might very well have been included: *Coming Home*, for example. In this connection, I might also add that I have yet to see *Apocalypse Now* and so am spared making that choice.

American Graffiti
Barry Lyndon
Catholics
Death in Venice
Get Carter
Three Days of the Condor
Jaws
Nashville
Portrait of the Artist
Star Wars



Stephen Bornstein, Professor of Political Science and Film Buff.

Amarcord—Fellini
Scenes from a Marriage—Bergman
The Sorrow and the Pity—Ophüls
The Conformist—Bertolucci
L'Enfant Sauvage—Truffaut
Barry Lyndon—Kubrick
Annie Hall—Allen
Manhattan—Allen
Murmur of the Heart—Malle
The Middle of the Earth—Alain Tanner



Ted Moss, President, A.S.U.S.
Manhattan
One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest
Julia
Swept Away...
Sounder

Fiddler on the Roof
The Deer Hunter
Goodbye Mr. Chips
apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz
Mon Oncle Antoine



Gail Helmann, Editor-in-Chief, THE WEEKLY.
Sunday, Bloody Sunday—John Schlesinger
Cabaret—Bob Fosse
Don't Look Now—Nicholas Roeg
The Lost Honour of Katherine Blum—Volker Schlöndorff
Annie Hall—Woody Allen
Amarcord—Federico Fellini
Fox and His Friends—Rainer Werner Fassbinder
Girlfriends—Claudia Weill

One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest—Milos Forman
A Special Day—Ettore Scola
 As I glance over this list I can't help but notice the preponderance of films dealing with heterol homol bil and ambil sexual activities. (*Cabaret*, *Sunday, Bloody Sunday*, *Fox and His Friends*, *A Special Day*) which, lest you get the wrong idea, reveals nothing of my own proclivities in the Seventies.



The Best and the Brightest

by Dee Horne

The quality of books in the Seventies varies as few and far between as Eric Segal's bestseller *Love Story* and Isaac Bashevis Singer's *Loves*. Many would deny that any good books have been written in this decade. Disillusion comes easily when the majority of shelves are filled with pop-psych. and "How to" books. Each one insists that its *Pasages* will show you *How to Be Your Own Best Friend*. Others assure us that I'm *Okay, You're Okay* as long as we both shell out fifteen dollars. Good literature, however, has not disappeared; it has just become harder to find. In compiling a list of noteworthy books, I tried to pick those which show something not only about the Seventies, but also about the trends, or changes in writing.

One Hundred Years of Solitude (pub. 1968, trans. 1970). Gabriel Garcia Marquez. An epic story about a Latin American family's successes and failures. It may appear slow at first but rapidly picks up speed. The whirlwind at the end suggests that Marquez is not only describing people, but also the process of writing. This is, by far, the best of Marquez's works.

REVERBERATIONS

The Seventies opened with an influx of authors reacting to the events of the Sixties. While *Greening of America* deserves mention, there were others which were more critical:

Fire in the Lake (1972). Frances FitzGerald evaluates American intervention and policy in Vietnam. She criticizes the inflexibility of American military-bureaucracy and shows how this led to serious blunders (My Lai and others). At the root of the problem, she argues, is the American failure to understand an irreconcilable cultural difference between the United States and South Vietnam. FitzGerald's work must be commended for providing the ignition, initial criticism, for sparks (Dispatches...) that followed.

SIZ (1970, trans. 1974). Roland Barthes examines the problems of language and writing. Like Orwell, in *The Politics of the English Language*, Barthes shows how man uses language to distort rather than to express thought. Barthes provides rules for writing, and manages, in his own organized style, to make structural linguistics interesting.

PRISONS OF THE PRESENT

After the initial sparks of criticism of the past, authors began to question problems of

the present:

Surveiller et Punir (Discipline and Punishment) (trans. 1977). Michel Foucault marks the advent of great French criticism. He re-evaluates the Enlightenment and proposes that it marks a regression, rather than a progression, in social organization. Like Nietzsche, Foucault is a genius and has the same ability to make the reader angry and confused, yet glad that he has read the book.

The Gulag Archipelago (1974). Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's harsh criticisms of prison systems in Russia. Very different from his novels but equally, if not more, important.

Falconer (1977). John Cheever describes the psychological state of a man in prison and shows how the world outside is not much better than the inside of a prison. The book is both sad and funny as Cheever shows that, in a society where justice is relative, man must devise his own rules in order to survive.

Humboldt's Gift (1975). Saul Bellow creates Charlie Citrine, the protagonist, to comment on the writer's dilemma in an age of apathy. He criticizes society's self-interest and shows that man cannot create

(art) as long as he remains caught up in his own problems. Solution? "Entitles" instead of Identity. Then, art can come out of hiding. An interesting book which should be read even if only to find out why Saul Bellow was awarded the Pulitzer Prize.

REFLECTIONS

In a decade where the primary focus has been criticism, is it any wonder that authors should leave the Seventies by reviewing their own work?

The White House Years (1979). Henry Kissinger's memoirs about his years in the White House. The focus seems to be documentation rather than evaluation, but is this unusual? For memoirs, yes. For Kissinger, no. The past is too close to the present to judge. Kissinger must be commended for having the wisdom to recognize this.

A Distant Mirror (1978). Barbara Tuchman's interpretation of the Fourteenth Century. She is still in her prime and shows, in this book, that the author of *The Stilwell Experience*, *Guns of August* and other historical works, is not limited to just one area of specialization.

Readers Write

D. Bouchard, Professor English

On the basis of my own special interests, the Seventies began with the publication of three books: Walter Benjamin's *Illuminations*, (a translation of essays from the twenties and thirties); Michel Foucault's *L'Ordre du Discours* (his inaugural lecture at Collège de France); Gabriel Garcia Marquez' *One Hundred Years of Solitude* (first translated into English in 1970). Towards the end of the Seventies, (1978) Benjamin's other "essays, aphorisms, autobiographical writings" were collected in a book entitled *Reflections*. There must be something to a decade that opens with illuminations and ends with reflections, something perhaps that takes into account the proliferation of "non-books" that have held our attention for the past ten years: *The Pentagon Papers*, *The Nixon Tapes*, and, most recently, Kissinger's memoirs.

Other books that come to mind: Paul de Man's *Blindness and Insight*, that explored the demands of literary criticism; Jacques Derrida's *La Dissemination*, that showed, among other things, how to read Plato's *Phaedrus*; Gilles Deleuze's *Proust and Signs*,

that showed how a great author reads us; Michel Foucault's *Discipline and Punish*, that showed that there are other things besides books; Walter Benjamin's *The Origins of German Tragic Drama*, that showed how to approach a "decadent" artistic achievement. And two others that happily removed me from the classroom: Donald Barthelme's *The Dead Father* and Nick Lyons' *Fishing Widows*.

John MacBain, President of The Students' Society, chose to ignore The Weekly's request for a list of his "favorite" books of the seventies. He submitted instead this piece of creative writing.

When asked for my assessment of the artistic advancement of the 70s, I thought that a list of the important books of the decade would not, in isolation, illustrate any artistic advancement. Rather, I have chosen to question the 70s as the beginning of "one issue" art, especially noted in the literary field by the dominance of health, exercise, political and "current event" books. The quotations from the 1670s, 1770s, and 1870s bear little resemblance to those of the

Things We Didn't Have Before the Seventies

1. Jogging literature
2. Mass jogging
3. People magazine
4. Joe Clark
5. Designer jeans
6. Souvlaki as fast food
7. Home blow dryers
8. Watergate
9. McDonalds in Montreal
10. Miss Piggy
11. New Wave music
12. Cuisinart
13. More than one style of adidas
14. Ten speed bikes on every corner
15. Alfalfa sprouts in an urban environment
16. Maggie Trudeau
17. The \$10 Million Dollar Man
18. Anita Bryant
19. EST
20. Moonies
21. Skylab
22. Digital watches
23. Pocket calculators
24. Opium perfume
25. Ford Pintos
26. Stoop and scoop legislation
27. Grenade
28. The Joy of Sex
29. More Joy of Sex
30. The Joy of Gay Sex
31. The Joy of Lesbian Sex
32. Western boots for easterners
33. The Concorde
34. BALT
35. Charlie's Angels
36. The Rocky Horror Picture Show
37. John Travolta
38. OPEC
39. Brador
40. Light Beer
41. More than 12 teams in the NHL
42. The CN Tower
43. Striking
44. String bikini
45. Consciousness raising
46. Laker Airlines
47. Carrot cake
48. The Toronto Blue Jays
49. The Thorbirds
50. Solar homes
51. Thirty-three cent chocolate bars
52. CB radio
53. Doonesbury
54. Designated hitters
55. Bernard-Henri Levy
56. Apocalypse Now
57. Only two English daily papers in Montreal
58. The neutron bomb
59. Ms. magazine
60. Sweatsuits for non-world-class athletes
61. The Aytollan
62. Donna Summer
63. Ho Chi Minh City
64. Saturday Night Live
65. Legionnaire's Disease
66. Hot pants
67. Rosalynn Carter
68. Amy Carter
69. Billy Carter
70. Miz Lillian

AB/DH

"one issue" 1970s. I'll agree that my choices are arbitrary, but I think that these quotations will be remembered in years to come.

1676 - Robert South - speech was given to the ordinary sort of men whereby to communicate their mind; but to wise men, whereby to conceal it.

1687 - Jean De LaFontaine - People who make no noise are dangerous.

1774 - Your representative owes you not his industry only, but his judgement, and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion. - Anonymous

1775 - Samuel Johnson - Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information about it.

1776 - Adam Smith - The difference between... a

philosopher and a common street porter... arises not so much from nature as from habit, custom and education.

1873 - Benjamin Disraeli - A university should be a place of light, of liberty and of learning.

1874 - Thomas Huxley - That mysterious independent variable of political calculation, Public Opinion.

And now the profound quotations of the 1970s...

Richard M. Nixon - I have nothing to hide. The White House has nothing to hide.

Jean Drapeau - The Olympics can no more have a deficit as a man can have a baby.

Pierre Trudeau - Separatism is dead.

Our decade will be looked upon as the decade of art that is not profound and will only be understood by those who understand the 1970s.

COMING OF AGE IN THE SEVENTIES

by Daniel Rosen

People often reflect upon an old year when a new year is at hand, and it is natural enough to want to interpret and reminisce about ten old years when a new decade is at hand. For those of us who are the

biggest of the BPOCs* this year, the seventies were special because we passed our teenage years in there someplace. We were stationed in childhood at the start of the seventies until our teenage years came stampeding down

the tracks like great locomotives, whistling shrilly and pounding up lots of dust. They scooped us up and hurtled us along with them, the churning engines hissing the word "college college college" over and over again into our ears. When we were dropped off at our destination an eery silence crept in, the calm of the new place so much more tenuous than the peace of the old. The end of those rickety teenage years took us almost to the end of the seventies, and now the

end of the seventies has taken us almost to the end of college.

Looking at the kids who will spend most of their teens in the '80s, we can only surmise that they aren't made as well as we were in our day. Could we ever have been so gangly, so crackly-voiced, so wired around the teeth and pimpled about the brow? Surely we automatically assume that we improved as we progressed through the seventies and our teens. Look at us now: at the end of the decade we are bigger, stronger, more worldly and better-read than we were at the beginning. We can drive, vote, and stay out 'til dawn without asking our parents. We have grown more forceful in speech and manner yet less vulgar, most of us anyway. There's not a trace left of the peach-fuzzed novice of the world who existed in 1970. But maybe in some ways we haven't changed since we were thirteen; witness the mute, tripping tongue and clammy hands that reappear when approaching a heretofore uninitiated member of the opposite sex. Take a peek into the wallet that doesn't seem to have filled out in proportion to the rest of us. In some ways we maybe even regressed: how many thirteen-year-olds party for weeks on end and then study ninety-seven hours in a row in order to pass their exams? Or eat cheesecake and souvlaki, in that order?

What's unique about us, the

former teenagers of the seventies, is that we came of age in a decade that didn't have anything startling to offer us in terms of an identity. We weren't flappers, or Depression rail-riders, or soldiers of the Big One, or original greasers, or zealous, feverish activists. We might be labelled with terms like the "post-Watergaters," but such terms are vague and we didn't have much positive input into that situation anyway. And surely nobody with half a brain in his head wants to be historically categorized as a member of the "Disco Generation" or the narcissistic "Me Generation." No thank-you.

We are not the first bunch of post-teenagers who, courtesy of the atom bomb, matured with the spectre of instantaneous oblivion staring us in the face. We are, however, the first bunch to have to reconcile ourselves to a future of permanently contracted horizons. When else has the North American mentality ever included the notion of lower expectations? We're the first ones to mature into smaller cars and smaller houses that from now on will be cooler in the winter and hotter in the summer. The spirit of sacrifice has achieved permanent status, and we are the first generation forced to convince itself that tomorrow won't necessarily be easier than today. No doubt it's about time we diminished our insatiable greed. But, for those poor chaps raised on standards of conspicuous consumption and status through material gain, decreased mobility can only be bad news.

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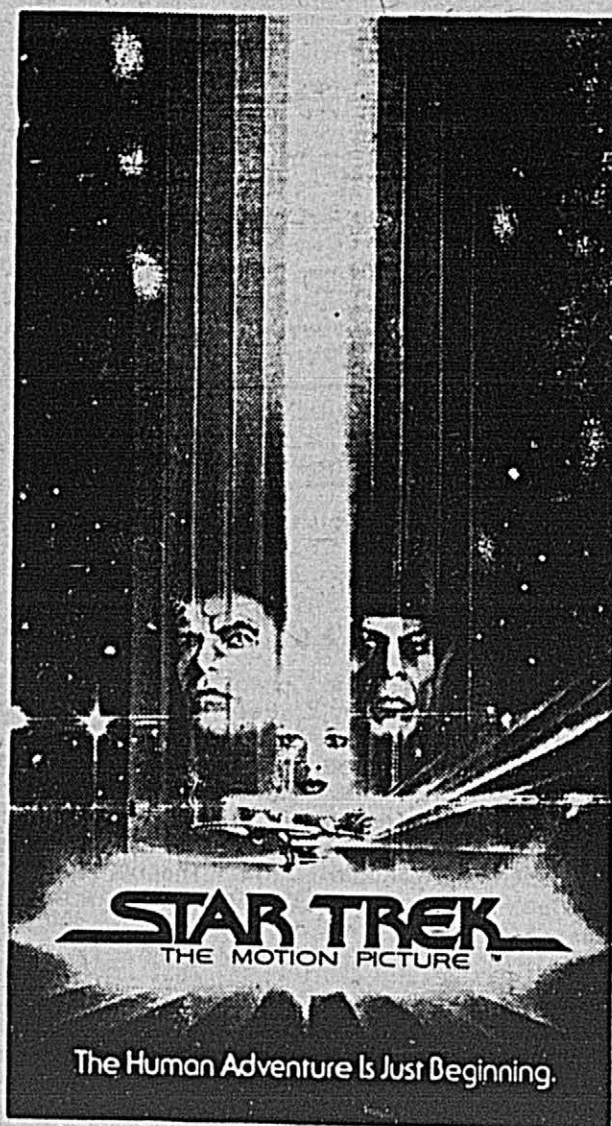
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The 70s: A Musical Mélange

by H.D. Kader and Ron Wigdor
Hard rock of the late Sixties stunned a lot of people. It was just a few years earlier that the Beach Boys had sung to Rhonda in their effervescent California style, and the Four Seasons dazzled Sherry with Frankie Valli's seamless falsetto.

The Sixties definitely saw some changes. If they came in like a lamb, they most certainly went out like a lion.

Hard Rock and Heavy Metal

No one really knows who started the heavy acid-rock phenomenon. Perhaps it was the Beatles, who undoubtedly created progressive rock with Sgt. Pepper. Or it may have been Jimi Hendrix, who had once worked with the Isley Brothers, and created a legend out of his own type of spacey psychedelic music. Somehow hard rock was born, and by 1968 it was very cool to dig the groovy sounds of the Jefferson Airplane, Iron Butterfly, and Ten Years After.

Most hard rockers of the Sixties burnt out quickly (literally and figuratively), but managed to make their mark. Their influence is still heard in such bands as the born-again Led Zeppelin, formed in 1969, arguably the most popular pure hard rock band in the business.

Droning heavy metal is not a novelty any longer, a fact that has perhaps led to its recent decline. There are still, however, many hard rock bands who deliver their music with consistent proficiency.

Journey, and a bit closer to home, New England, continue to dish out only heavy metal, in a manner that gratifies die-hard rock buffs.

Most of the mid-Seventies' brand of heavy metal, however, has all but disappeared from the contemporary music scene. Instead, it has been transformed into hard New Wave, heard in bands such as Police and the Boomtown Rats.

Disco

Evolving from the Motown sound of the Sixties, (Supremes, Four Tops, etc.) disco music represented a sharp change from the otherwise stagnant American rhythm and blues.

When George McCrae's 1974 smash hit "Rock Your Baby" rose to the top of the charts, it was clear that this pioneering tune would usher in a new form of contemporary music. From its inception, the public loved the throbbing bass and

danceable beat that have since become disco trademarks.

By the end of 1974, the American discotheque reached an unprecedented height of popularity as people bumped, boogied, and got down to the new sound. Gloria Gaynor, Barry White, and Labelle contributed greatly to the ever-growing popularity of the "art" in its early days.

1975 brought KC and the Sunshine Band, who were to become the year's main disco attraction, chalking up two platinum singles in the process. Mid-summer saw the trend shift away from heavy soul as Van McCoy's "Hustle" took over the dance floor.

Disco music made such a tremendous impact on the entertainment market that rock and pop stars started to experiment with the new sound, and what was predominantly a black art form was adapted by white musicians. Disco songs by David Bowie, the Average White Band, and even the Eagles began to fill the airwaves.

A disco recession came in 1976 as a more mellow style emerged. Lou Rawls, originally a Motown performer of the mid-Sixties, made a devastating comeback with his tune "You'll Never Find Another Love Like Mine", introduced the slow disco.

That year also marked the beginning of Donna Summer's mass popularity. The leggy heart-stopper ventured into new territories and earned the billing as the late-Seventies' "disco queen".

The biggest selling record of all time was a disco mix that entered the charts in late 1977. Saturday Night Fever didn't relinquish its top position until almost a year later. The Bee Gees and the Fever were everywhere. Aside from the obvious discotheques and movie houses, Travolta and the Brothers Gibb were on television and were influential in a new style of men's fashions that made a bundle for top designers and their imitators. At one point the Bee Gees had the top three songs on the Billboard charts, a feat last accomplished by the Beatles in 1964.

To the relief of many, disco had been gradually declining as soon as the Fever went under. A trend was started in mid-1978 where major rock stars included a token disco track on their albums. The Rolling Stones and Rod Stewart are the prime examples of this, but artists such as Tim Curry, Nils

Lofgren and Stephen Sills also followed suit.

New Wave is another musical genre that has incorporated disco. Highly successful were Blondie and, most recently, M with their respective hits "Heart of Glass" and "Pop Muzik".

Progressive R & B

Like disco, progressive rhythm and blues of the Seventies has its roots in the Motown sound. The start of the decade was the right time for R & B to make the distinct crossover to heavier soul. The result of this transition was funk music with the basic driving bass and drum lines augmented by horns and elaborate arrangements.

This blend created a style so significant that in 1974, Philadelphia International Records was formed by Columbia to deal solely with the new "Philly" sound. Helping to promote and popularize funk and Philadelphia International during the early days were the O'Jays, Earth, Wind & Fire, and the Isley Brothers.

At this time Motown itself was changing its image, which had been as the bubble gum rock company of the sixties. The seventies introduced the public to a fresh new style of intricate instrumentation complete with synthesizers, with such stars as Stevie Wonder and Marvin Gaye.

Motown still churned out the catchy hits, but attracted an FM crowd with its progressive music. These listeners drawn to the controversial lyrics which went beyond the clichéd love laments that first made Motown noticeable in the Sixties.

MOR

"Middle of the road" (MOR) is somewhere between progressive rock and commercial pop. At the end of the Sixties the musical world set radical wheels in motion. Heavy rock was coming of age and pop and folk, though still popular, were not enough to please every listener. Needed was a good combination of heavy and lightweight rock.

In 1972, with the release of "Honky Chateau", Elton John unofficially christened this brand of music. It was just what the people needed. John mixed pop and rock, and with the help of subsequent recordings, he became one of the greatest success stories in the contemporary music field.

Elton John's virtual monopoly in MOR led other notable stars of the mid-

Seventies to try this relatively new field. Paul McCartney and his band Wings established themselves as a leading outfit via "Band on the Run" and "Venus and Mars". Daryl Hall and John Oates had attempted folk and rock separately before falling into the MOR category. Unknown Peter Frampton blew the world over with his 1976 live album, and Fleetwood Mac, after years of struggle playing the blues, are the current front-runners in the field thanks to "Rumours," and the most recent release, "Tusk".

Soundtrack

Following Saturday Night Fever's lead, several film producers released movies dealing mainly with a musical theme. This trend peaked in mid-1978 and died a quick death shortly thereafter. Thank God It's Friday, Grease and Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band were the main offenders here. The best of these films was The Buddy Holly Story, which recaptured the life of the bespectacled musical genius from Lubbock, Texas.

The latest entry into the heap is a place of shit calling itself Skatetown USA. Dealing with the pseudo-fad of roller-disco it will undoubtedly bomb before the holiday season.

Glitter and Space Rock

As a reaction against the macho image of the hard rockers, Glitter rockers emerged. Perhaps, more than any, they interpreted and promoted a change in culture and in sexual identity. Wearing make-up and dresses, the glitter boys were quite a surprise to the kids who grew up with the likes of Deep Purple or Black Sabbath.

Glitter rock brought a new theatricality to rock and roll.

Garry Glitter began the movement in the late Sixties, but, lacking any substantial talent, he made no great impact on the North American continent. The same is true of Marc Bolan, who, sporting curly tresses and eyeliner, became a pop hero in England. He failed to make it on this side of the Atlantic.

One of the reasons for David Bowie's success was the immense quality of his production on vinyl, and his evident musical ability. Together with his bizarre stage appearance and his conception of the perfect plastic rock person - Ziggy Stardust - Bowie seemed destined to succeed.

Soon Mick Jagger and Elton John were flaunting furs and make-up on stage. Alice Cooper, in an effort to exploit

the glitter rock movement through gross exaggeration brought live snakes on stage and decapitated dolls. He appeared in torn tights and T-shirt and grotesque face make-up. Only a few years earlier the "teenyboppers" he attracted were raving about Partridge Family and the Jackson Five.

While glitter rock was in its hey-day a concurrent musical form arose, also from England—space rock. During the late Sixties, the Moody Blues, with their LP "In Search of the Lost Chord" created this new form. Another group who aided in the acceptance of this avant-garde movement was Keith Emerson's ensemble The Nice.

The characteristics of space rock, depersonalized lyrics and synthetic music, suited Bowie's space man persona, and with songs like "Space Oddity" and "Life on Mars" he popularized an otherworldly and cold style.

One of the more popular practitioners of space rock was Pink Floyd, who changed from their early heavy metal beginnings with "Dark Side of the Moon", a 1973 best-selling concept album. With its synthesized chants and pulse rhythms, the album brought Pink Floyd immediate stardom, and solidified the space rock movement.

Their next album, "Wish You Were Here", continued the spacey format of Moon, but added a touch of Jazz. And their last release "Animals", although more commercial than the previous albums, continues in the same vein—haunting textures of synthetic sound.

The Synthesizer

Akin to space rock is the branch of modern music which believes in creation of sound entirely on synthetic instruments.

Foremost in this field is Brian Eno, who is currently collaborating with Bowie. Eno creates music by mixing layers of sound he obtains on his moog and synthesizers.

Groups like Kraftwerk and Tangerine Dream, both from Germany, lent a certain sterile perfection to this form with their "music to increase productivity". Presently Robert Fripp and groups like U.K., F.M. and the Allan Parsons Project are continuing this trend. In the forefront in England and France is Steve Hillage and Jean Michel Jarre, the former emphasizing rock, the latter his classical roots.

continued from page 31

apartment: "Please come home for Christmas," it said. What he really wanted to bring home with that call was the happiness they had known in the past. Of course, he could hear her deep voice all along saying, "It's a dead love, Brucie dear. Don't flog it." Sure enough, it wasn't happiness that Professor Gamble called home for Christmas.

Homer heard the springs shriek in the master bedroom. Then he heard footfalls shaking the floorboards as Mrs Gamble crossed the room. Suddenly something crashed immediately above Homer's room with a bang that shook the house. That's why their bed was full of dirt. Mrs Gamble had hurled a potted plant at her husband's head and stormed out of the room in tears.

Mrs Gamble had a private joke. She called that plant Muchie Sloman. It had been a gift from her husband, but Muchie Sloman was her lover, her refuge in the furthest reaches of western Lachine. She certainly didn't come home the following night. She went to Munchie's hoping he would

make her feel like a girl again. Running around with Munchie she was Marcy Knoodleman, not Mrs Gamble. She was transported to a time when Home Knoodleman, as she preferred to call him on the eve of her divorce, was no more than a glint in that weakling's eye.

In the grey light before the dawn she lay at her lover's side entertaining thoughts of making her own way home before Muchie woke up and called her a cab after one of those utterly awkward and unsavoury breakfasts that were so typical of their affair. Unlike her husband, she moved with great ease from scenes of desolation. She left things in her wake that the professor just could not move at the thought of. That's why he so surprised

himself by getting that apartment in anticipation of a final split. Mrs Gamble would have been astounded to see him act so soon.

Lying there at the Sloman residence on 55th Avenue, she listened to the 90 buses going by every ten minutes. She heard one go by and then another one hissed up the wet street. A third passed as she was brushing her hair out and distastefully eyeing her chapped lips in the icy bathroom. When the fourth 90 went, Mrs Gamble was on it. As the bus spiraled through Ville St. Pierre in the colourless dawn, she remembered the first time she had been to Lachine. She had taken the Lakeshore bus. She shuddered to think how suddenly full of promise

the affair seemed then when the bus got to the intersection of Broadway and 45th and there was the mighty river itself just shining in the sun right up ahead. It was a moment of great elation for her to see the road meet the water like that.

Meanwhile Professor Gamble was walking along the St. Jacques strip in lower N.D.G. gazing at the skyline of extinguished neon signs in the early morning light and thinking what a punk Christmas it really had been. This is the season of rottenness, he thought as he looked up at the buildings of Loyola on the northern bluff sitting in judgement of the motels and hamburger joints below. He had passed a sleepless night rambling around the town. Only one thing obsessed him more than the hatred he harboured for his wife and that was the coming of the Sex Pistols. It was a rumour for the new year that they would hit the States. It was sinister. The professor's

tantrums of reverence for the Pistols frightened everybody, even Russell Carey. It was ominous, a symptom of the sense of failure and despair shrouded these days for Professor Gamble. "I tend to think of America as the graveyard of the Sex Pistols," wrote Grell Marcus, "and it's much too soon for them to crash in our desert." Nevertheless Professor Gamble was prepared to drive anywhere on the eastern seaboard to see them. Professor Gamble walked up the hill and climbed the steps of the Loyola Chapel to get a bird's eye view of the bowels of lower N.D.G. As he did so, the murderous music of the Sex Pistols set a trembling in his weary bones. He took the steps one at a time pausing to set both feet on each one. A figure of dreamlike deathliness, he ascended darkly with he hard, hard rock of the throbbing Pistols carolling in his head and accelerating towards apocalypse.

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continued from page 17

open. Joining Prebble in the debate was Regina East MP Simon de Jong, who said the major corporations involved in the nuclear industry cannot be trusted to store radioactive wastes that will "affect the next 3,000 generations of humankind," and Evelyn Gigantes, Ontario NDP energy critic.

Ontario MPP Donald MacDonald was the most vociferous critic of the amendment, labelling it politically irresponsible, presumably because it would affect the electoral success of the Saskatchewan NDP. "What you are saying to the province of Saskatchewan is shut the whole thing (uranium mining) down," he exclaimed, to scattered cheers from some delegates who would like nothing better. When the final vote came after several hours of debate the amendment was defeated, with 537 against it and 402 in favour. Watching

from the convention floor it was clear that only the mass bloc voting of the labour delegates was able to stop the amendment from going through.

Even the steelworkers proved that they couldn't be taken for granted when it came to supporting the party establishment. When steelworkers District 6 director Stewart Cooke ran for one of the party's seven vice-presidential spots a campaign was launched against him from within the union and informally supported by the left caucus. Cooke made himself unpopular last year when he publicly urged USA Local 6500 workers at the Inco operation in Sudbury not to strike and remained lukewarm until support began to flow in from across the country. Local 6500 president Dave Patterson nominated Hamilton steelworkers Cec Taylor so that there were eight candidates for the seven spots, hoping to bump Cooke off and make a point to the NDP and labour leadership. Cooke survived the challenge with a bare 28 vote majority, showing that despite the fact that few steelworkers would openly oppose him the secret ballot was another matter.

At the conclusion of the convention the left caucus dispersed with new ties

established across the country and a vow made to continue fighting for the promotion of socialist and environmental issues within the NDP. And they expect to continue gaining support from the grass-roots of the party, working on expanding their power base at the riding association level.

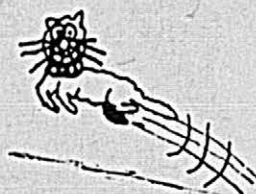
"The left has reorganized," says Toronto alderman Dan Heap, a strong supporter of the Waffle since its birth ten years ago and now a left caucus member. "We made a little progress. We're as strong as we were in 1969 and perhaps a little smarter. I don't think we're going to make the same mistakes as the Waffle." Jim Turk sees the success of the left caucus at the convention indicated in its recognition by the party as a group with the power to influence delegates on issues the leadership would be happier avoiding. "They're going to be more cautious, knowing more controversial motions can come up at the next convention that we can win," he said.

John Rodriguez summed up the left caucus position in an interview at the convention's end. "We're not there to polarize. We're there to mobilize the party to the left, not keep it in the radical centre. That's already crowded,"

he said, referring to Pierre Trudeau's recent statement that the Liberals are the party of the "radical centre".

We're at the fork. Down one road are the Liberals and Conservatives and their fellow travellers. Down the middle are the trees. We've got to go down the other road. We have to take the less traveled road," Rodriguez concluded with an impish grin. The reason for the knowing smile was Rodriguez' clever reworking of the key phrase in Ed Broadbent's closing address to the delegates. Broadbent had quoted a Robert Frost poem that ended "...Two roads diverged in the wood, and I took the one less travelled by, and that has made all the difference." Rodriguez and others in the left caucus clearly feel that rather than a different road, the NDP leadership is leading the party down the garden path, to a position only slightly left of the Liberals. Whether the left wing of the NDP can stop such a move without a major confrontation with the party establishment would seem to be the question both groups will ponder as the NDP enters the most critical stage in its development as Canada's only viable alternative to the two parties that have run the country since Confederation.

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'70s

by Anita Schapiro

The 1970s have seen the world through a tempestuous era of global politics. The decade began in the thick of the Vietnam War. As it draws to a close, a tragic spectre of that time—the Boat People—along with countless new troubles, still haunt us. In keeping with its diplomatic history, Canada in the '70s has mirrored the heightened levels of international politics. 1973-78 marked five years of landmark change in Canadian immigration policy. The new attitude resulted not only in definitive legislation that reflected a broader and more sophisticated outlook on immigration policy, but a more humane one.

Since WWII, over 350,000 immigrants have entered Canada. And in many instances, special provision was made in refugee situations: a steady intake of Lebanese due to an ongoing civil war, of Ugandans forced out by Idi Amin in '72, and of Chileans at the time of the '73 Allende overthrow.

Immigration peaked in 1956 when nearly 40,000 Hungarians fled to Canada when revolution hit their homeland. 16.8 per cent of all immigrants eventually settled in Quebec while Ontario takes on the largest share—52.9 per cent. Nearly two-thirds of the total speak English; 25 per cent speak French, with the remainder represented by an assortment of mother tongues.

In the late 60s, according to Statistics Canada, Canada took in 40-45,000 immigrants a year. The latest figures for the '70s show entry figures of nearly 90,000 per annum with 1980 promising to be a peak year due to a projected high intake of Vietnamese refugees. Asians have always constituted a large percentage of immigrants to Canada; during the '70s, this group moved into first place over the U.K. and Ireland.

Between now and the year 2001, the average yearly rate is expected to be 78,000; in 2001, immigrants settled here may represent as much as 15 per cent of the total Canadian population.

Historically, Canada's immigration policies have tended to be liberal. The 1978 Immigration Act, a long time in the making, at least safeguards this tradition by implementing it into law. It certainly offers, in the words of Manpower and Immigration Minister Bud Cullen, a "modern and flexible framework" for the future of Canadian immigration. In September '73, a massive network of research began across Canada, which sought to review the effects of this phenomenon on the country. In February of 1975, the Green Paper on Immigration, which summarized these findings, was made public. In November of '76, the law known as Bill C-24 was tabled in the

Immigration policy

House of Commons; it was passed into law in July of '79 and came into effect in April, 1978.

The core philosophy of the new policy was founded upon the principles of non-discrimination, family reunion, humane concern for refugees (as per 1952 UN convention specifications), Canadian health, safety and order, and finally, relevance to the promotion of "national goals"—in other words, a finer link between Canadian immigrant flow and the economic and labour market needs.

As Bud Cullen announced in a statement accompanying the Bill as it was tabled, future policy would be tuned to Canada's "economic, social, demographic, and cultural goals." Immigrants will hence be "encouraged" to settle in parts of Canada where they are "most needed." This need will be gauged by the Minister in consultation with the provinces. Forecast of a comfortable yearly absorption rate will be made accordingly, and immigration officials will be authorized to exercise such "encouragement." As the statement itself says, these powers shall be "vague and undefined," for the purpose of flexibility.

A new "family class" is established in the 1978 Bill that allows a Canadian citizen to sponsor a broader range of close relatives than before. Under the 1952 provision, a citizen could sponsor a parent only if he were widowed, over 60, or unable to work. Now parents of any age may be sponsored. And Canada's commitment to refugees is reaffirmed. In the case of a crisis situation abroad, allowances for refugees to enter Canada—even if it means going above the prescribed absorption number for that year—will be made.

The broadened scope of international politics—and political strife—is taken into account. New security measures are included that seek to ensure Canada against international terrorism or crime. Such potential threatening factors were strongly taken into consideration in forming the new "inadmissible classes." In the old laws, "idiots, imbeciles, and morons," as well as epileptics and those suspected of mental illness were unconditionally barred. But now, according to the statement, "The definition of those whose entry is prohibited was revised to reflect contemporary conditions and standards."

Deportation action is now subject to a revised system that replaces Special Inquiry officers with a class of "specially trained officials to be known as adjudicators." Any immigrant wishing to plea his admissibility will appeal to a board of adjudicators who are "totally removed from the process of adducing evidence."

Finally, the point system for ad-

missibility has been updated. 50 per cent of admissibility qualifications are gauged by the applicant's employment-related skills, background, and potential capabilities: his employment must not "interfere with the job opportunities of Canadian citizens or permanent residents..." The other 50 per cent is comprised of such factors as intended destination (unpopulated or manpower-needy regions are a plus), age, ability to speak either French or English fluently, settled relatives willing to help out, and "personal suitability." This last and less concrete category considers the individual's potential "to become successfully established in Canada, based on the person's adaptability, motivation, initiative, resourcefulness, and other similar qualities."

While the 1978 Bill is an enormously comprehensive one, it has met with objections from two camps: The fear that immigrants will snatch up Canadian jobs dies hard, despite protective measures. And there is some uneasiness about the policy of "global limitation," one that no longer distinguishes by national origin, ethnic background, or economic status.

The following statement appeared in the 1975 Green Paper: "It would be astonishing if there was no concern about the capacity of our society to adjust to a pace of population change that entails novel and distinctive features." But it goes on to say, "What is more surprising is the resilience Canadian society has demonstrated in accommodating so many foreign migrants with so little social stress."

An article appearing in the January '78 edition of *The Last Post* contends that the 1975 Green Paper "expressed alarm at the growth of non-white immigration." The special joint parliamentary committee, which was dubbed a "travelling circus," heard many appeals for geographic selection as a criterion for setting immigration figures: in actual implementation that would mean racial selection. What has made many advocates of liberal immigration policy uncomfortable, the article points out, is the fact that it is too open-ended, leaves too much to the discretion of immigration officials, the Minister, and the RCMP, especially in matters of deportation. The term "security risk" is open to broad interpretation. Deportation action may be taken if the RCMP or any other security force has "reasonable grounds to believe," according to the law, that there is a likelihood that the individual may "engage in or instigate the subversion by any force of any government." And the new act includes extension of a temporary 1976 law, originally drafted with the Olympic Games in mind, under which anyone can be barred for security reasons

without a hearing.

Along this line, permanent residents suspected of being security risks may be asked to leave Canada by a special immigration advisory board. This board has the right to choose what evidence will and won't be released to the alleged security risk—in an extreme exercise of this power, a permanent resident may be deported without ever seeing the evidence as to why he is suspect.

The article states, too, that the adjudicators who hear deportation cases and are supposed to be, according to Cullen's statement, "totally removed from" the evidence-gathering process, are actually immigration department employees, "often special inquiry officers known for their hard-line approach...and in many cases, they will work almost cheek-by-jowl with officials of the deportation section...So much for any distinction between judge and prosecutor."

Lastly, it points out that the Canadian Immigration Appeal Board does not allow refugees the automatic right to oral appeal (as specified in the 1952 UN convention on refugees) if the legitimacy of their refugee status is in question. And in certain "deportable" classes, anyone against whom a deportation issue has been ordered may be arrested without a warrant.

All things considered, the 1978 Act is a tangible improvement upon the '52 Act and the original Green Paper, which according to Progressive Conservative MP David MacDonald, "considered immigration as a problem...saw immigration as negative, something to be managed." Indeed, its "flexibility" will prove both a blessing and a curse. For while it leaves many matters open to perhaps arbitrary decisions by immigration officials, it strives to be more humane and at the same time more efficient in terms of shifting Canadian needs and aspirations. And with it, Canada no doubt takes on a heavier load of international political responsibility.

Perhaps the best example of its successful application so far is the case of the Vietnamese Boat People. When External Affairs Minister Flora MacDonald first brought the situation to Canadians' attention, she said "Come on Canada, this is the chance to prove yourself fully." The response to her entreaty was overwhelming. After the Geneva conference on the refugee situation, Canada increased its original promise of refugee acceptance threefold. And for every refugee privately sponsored, the government promised matched sponsorship.

By 1980, Canada plans to have taken in 50,000 Vietnamese, a figure second only to the U.S. total. Both the U.S. and France are taking in large volumes of Boat People. Yet both have had "bad

histories" in Vietnam, and perhaps are feeling an obligation that stems, in part, from guilt. Such is not the case with Canada. One Vietnamese refugee who recently settled in Canada said he preferred this country over the United States because it is "vast and rich, there are fewer people, and we know we will be better accepted."

So, for many, Canada is still a Promised Land. Years ago, the first sight immigrants caught of the vast expanse that is Canada was the dismal red-brick boathouse that served as the port of entry at Halifax's Pier 21. After WWII, immigrants were largely unwelcome. But in 1952 that changed. Said Bill Shaw, a long-time Immigration Department Supervisor at Halifax: "I think it was then that someone put up the sign that says 'Welcome to Canada' in six languages. But for us it was a sort of madness—Canada was becoming the land at the end of the rainbow for all the lost people of Europe."

And since then, the Canadian attitude on immigration has slowly transformed from a grudging, non-committal one to a welcoming one. As a result, the country has become a melting pot of grand proportions. Perhaps Canada's "resilience" in absorbing so many of such diverse origins is because it is still a young country. Its frontiers are still vast and wide, and so there's room for continual growth. And because of its newness, no Canadian is very far removed, chronologically or emotionally, from his foreign roots. The result is that sentiment and sense of duty are equally at play as ingredients in the Canadian attitude toward immigration and the role it plays in Canadian society.

The '70s dawned with the clouds of the tumultuous situation in Indochina thick in the air. As the decade draws to a close, those times are still with us in both concrete and abstract terms. We have the exiled Boat People to remind us that the tragedy there is still very much alive, though our attentions have turned to the incendiary Middle East situation. And surely the memory has stayed with the Western world—possibly this is most obvious in the recent flurry of Vietnam films which seem to be telling us that we shouldn't be allowed to forget.

The Canadian immigration policy that developed over these years and culminated in the 1978 Act is now, in its completed form, large enough to take it all in with a humane embrace. Finally, the policy sustains a potent historic phenomenon of the Canadian national character—as Prime Minister Joe Clark put it, a "community of communities" prominent not only in its diversity, in its vitality as a modern nation and ever-expanding world entity, but in its "humanitarian traditions."

Un monde universitaire aux prises

par Denis Gascon

Grève, conflit, syndicat, griefs étaient il y a 10 ans des termes que le vocabulaire universitaire mettait à l'index. Longtemps considérée comme le temple érudit de la connaissance où les notions de conflit et même de négociation s'effaçaient au nom de la coopération et de la collégialité, l'université a cependant vu se développer au cours de la décennie passée, et ce bien souvent malgré elle, une syndicalisation croissante de son personnel enseignant.

Perçu par certains comme antagonique, voire antinomique, aux missions traditionnelles d'enseignement, de recherche et de poursuite d'excellence, le phénomène, né au Québec en 1971, a connu à la fois une ampleur qui en fait aujourd'hui un aspect majeur de la 'néo-structure' universitaire et une portée qui reste encore à évaluer.

Le Conseil des Universités déclarait d'ailleurs dans son Xe rapport annuel '78-'79 que "sur le plan du gouvernement des universités et de leur gestion

quotidienne, l'événement le plus marquant (de la décennie '69-'79) et le plus lourd de conséquences pour l'avenir est sans contredit la syndicalisation du personnel enseignant régulier et non régulier."

En 1969, la syndicalisation était inexistante au niveau universitaire. En effet, depuis les années '50 seules subsistaient les traditionnelles associations de professeurs, créées pour défendre les conditions de travail et les libertés académiques. En 10 ans, la syndicalisation en est venue à regrouper plus de 60 pour cent des professeurs et à s'étendre à toutes les universités sauf McGill et Concordia.

Quoique certaines facultés aient indépendamment accédé à la syndicalisation, l'UQAM a été dès 1971, la première à voir son personnel enseignant se syndiquer. Puis ont suivi les diverses composantes du réseau de l'Université du Québec, et finalement la vague a rejoint les universités dites traditionnelles de Montréal ('75), Laval ('75), Sherbrooke ('74) et plus récemment Bishop's. (Le phénomène reste en '79 beaucoup plus étendu au Québec qu'au Canada.)

I- Il n'y a pas de fumée sans feu...

Le pourquoi du phénomène

Les universités ont vu entre '69 et '79 leur clientèle étudiante à temps plein croître de 87 pour cent, leur nombre de professeurs augmenter de 4500 à 6500, les subventions gouvernementales se chiffrer à \$622 millions (une augmentation relative de 250 pour cent).

Parallèlement, une augmentation de l'inflation associée à une diminution de la croissance a forcé le gouvernement à sabrer dans les budgets des affaires sociales et de l'éducation. Par exemple, pour la première fois en '73-'74, les ressources réelles par étudiant chutaient de 5 pour cent dans les universités.

La dépendance des universités face à un gouvernement qui supplée 85 pour cent de leur budget allait évidemment affecter les revenus des institutions. Et puisque 80 pour cent du budget universitaire est consacré au traitement (salaires et avantages) du personnel, les professeurs percevaient dans ces coupures comme une menace directe à leur condition. D'où une propension réelle à la syndicalisation.

Les coupures et la productivité accrue exigée conséquemment dans les universités ont mis le secteur de l'éducation en concurrence avec les autres secteurs pour s'approprier les parts du gâteau étatique. Face à cela, la différenciation administration-professeurs s'est accentuée, les professeurs d'une part jugeant leur association et le recours individuel inadéquats pour faire efficacement pression auprès du gouvernement, les administrations d'autre part penchant vers une rationalisation du type 'coût-bénéfices'.

"Les années '70 avaient signifié, de par les restrictions budgétaires, un type de management plus industriel axé sur l'efficacité, la productivité et l'optimisation: produire des étudiants à coûts moindres en utilisant les ressources données (professeurs)," déclarait au Daily M. Larouche, directeur-général de la FAPUQ.

La conjoncture globale de la société québécoise à l'époque a aussi influencé l'implantation syndicale en milieu universitaire. Les années '60 avaient marqué l'ère de la syndicalisation des secteurs public et parapublic. Au niveau universitaire, 1960 avait vu naître à l'Université McGill (aussi paradoxal que cela puisse paraître...) le premier syndicat d'employés de soutien.

Les causes directes

Les professeurs voulaient mettre fin entre autres à la dégradation de leurs conditions. Alors que dans les années '60 la négociation individuelle était

possible à cause d'une offre de professeurs supérieure à la demande, la diminution de la croissance de la clientèle potentielle des universités (18-24 ans) a amené l'apparition du phénomène inverse après 1970.

Au cours de la décennie '60 d'autre part l'augmentation salariale des universitaires avait été moindre que celles des autres groupes professionnels et que les autres niveaux d'enseignants. Plusieurs parlent évidemment de l'illogisme de la syndicalisation de salariés qui gagnent une moyenne de \$30,000 annuellement. A cela sans vouloir excuser les professeurs il faut mentionner que la menace à la sécurité d'emploi et aux libertés académiques ont été les pierres

la présence de jeunes professeurs aux idées nouvelles et un nombre croissant de professeurs issus de milieux plus hétérogènes.

Les conséquences

Outre l'effet d'entraînement qu'elle a provoqué, la syndicalisation a surtout supprimé "l'arbitraire de l'administration." Les relations *bona fide* de jadis sont devenues formelles et ont permis au syndicat de "négocier d'égal à égal."

Les conséquences de la syndicalisation se manifestent à deux niveaux: revendications traditionnelles (avantages sociaux, permanence, charge, procédures, salaires...) et revendications 'universitaires' (concernant la pédagogie et la gestion).

La syndicalisation des professeurs, chargés de cours et employés de soutien ainsi que l'organisation des étudiants exigera de l'université une nouvelle structure de gestion, plus 'participative' au niveau académique et administratif et plus 'formelle' dans les relations de travail.

d'assises du phénomène.

Comme le précisait Larouche, "l'objectif premier n'était pas les conditions salariales (car les universités profitaient des acquis du Front Commun), mais plutôt les conditions normatives et la redistribution de cette masse salariale."

La syndicalisation visait surtout à "éliminer l'arbitraire administratif" (dans la tâche et la permanence) et enlever l'épée de Damoclès du renvoi qui planait au dessus des libertés académiques. "La syndicalisation voulait protéger le pouvoir décroissant des professeurs dans la gestion académique," déclarait Paul Maurice, second vice-président du syndicat des professeurs de l'UQAM (SPUQAM).

La croissance physique des universités avait d'autre part amené la naissance d'une bureaucratie formalisée, large et impersonnelle, où le pouvoir d'influence et d'autorité traditionnelle des professeurs diminuait. A McGill par exemple, le pouvoir de donner la permanence passait du département à l'instance supérieure, soulignait Sid Ingerman, du McGill Faculty Union (MFU).

La pionnière, l'UQAM, avait par ailleurs des caractéristiques particulières favorables au syndicalisme: l'absence d'une tradition d'association,

Parmi les gains traditionnels concrets, les syndicats de Montréal et de l'UQAM rappellent l'indexation salariale, la sécurité d'emploi (permanence acquise après une période de probation variant de 4 à 7 ans), l'échelle des salaires. Les gains les plus appréciés et les plus fondamentaux se situent par contre au niveau pédagogique.

Comme l'affirmait M. Bordeleau du syndicat de l'UdeM (SGPUM) la syndicalisation "remplace l'arbitraire dans l'engagement et la promotion par des règles écrites et précises." La syndicalisation a permis aux professeurs de reprendre juridiction sur les questions académiques, telles liberté de parole, d'enseignement, de recherche, définition de la tâche et de ses composantes (enseignement, recherche, service à la collectivité et participation au fonctionnement interne).

Elle a entre autres redonné aux professeurs, du moins à l'UQAM, une position égale à l'employeur dans les organes de gestion. Alors qu'auparavant l'administration avait le dernier mot, le syndicat jouit aujourd'hui d'un pouvoir décisionnel sur les normes d'embauche, l'évaluation des professeurs et la charge de cours.

En somme, la syndicalisation permet ce que Larouche nomme "un nouveau recours". On n'a qu'à penser au récent cas impliquant un professeur d'économie de l'U. de Sherbrooke à qui on refusait le renouvellement de contrat pour des motifs idéologiques. Il a pu avoir recours au grief prévu dans la convention pour défendre son cas.

Médiocratie?

Certains allèguent que la bipolarisation du rapport de forces et l'idée de permanence ouvrent la voie à la 'médiocratie'. Gordon MacLachlan, président du McGill Association of University Teachers (MAUT) (qui s'oppose à la syndicalisation) soutient par exemple que la syndicalisation élimine la composante "jugement de valeurs" de la promotion: "la composante du mérite est absente et tout est basé sur l'ancienneté."

Selon Larouche, cependant, une convention collective qui exige de façon écrite doctorat, probation et évaluation du professeur par ses pairs ne peut de fait être taxée de stimulant à la médiocratie.

"C'est promouvoir l'excellence par règles, et non par privilèges, comme cela se faisait parfois."

Par ailleurs, Bordeleau précise que le spectre du renvoi lui-même ne pouvait que nuire au rendement et restreindre la liberté académique du professeur, et, de ce fait, entraîner une forme de médiocratie.

"Auparavant, d'ajouter Ingerman, les personnes ayant des idées non-orthodoxes avaient souvent de la difficulté à être retenus et promus à l'université." La convention collective empêche ces anomalies.

Quant aux conséquences plus techniques de la syndicalisation, elles réfutent toute idée de médiocratie... On constate que la moyenne d'âge a continué d'augmenter (dans une proportion moindre cependant), que le nombre de professeurs détenant une maîtrise s'est maintenu à 29 pour cent et que le nombre de docteurs a augmenté à 56 pour cent...

La syndicalisation a certes rigidifié le processus des relations de travail dans l'université. Elle a aussi contribué à la montée d'un certain formalisme et de la bureaucratie, cela s'inscrivant cependant dans une tendance déjà amorcée par l'administration.

Cette dernière étant obligée de négocier et de suivre des règles strictes, le rapport de forces étant maintenant dévoilé au grand jour, la syndicalisation semble impliquer de par sa nature une refonte ou, du moins, une évolution de la structure universitaire traditionnelle.

avec des professeurs syndiqués

L'instauration progressive d'associations et de syndicats a entraîné la formation de la Fédération des Associations des Professeurs d'Université du Québec (FAPUQ). Institution favorable à la syndicalisation et représentant aujourd'hui plus de 5,000 professeurs (l'UQAM et autres composantes de l'UQ étant affiliés à la CSN ou à la CEQ), sa création manifestait la reconnaissance de l'importance nationale du gouvernement et du ministère de l'éducation dans les négociations.

Parmi les 'actions d'éclat' de la syndicalisation, certains se rappellent les premières grèves (jadis immorales) d'enseignants, celles de l'UQAM, la fameuse de Laval, grèves qui, jumelées à celles des employés de soutien nouvellement indiqués et des étudiants nouvellement organisés, donnaient à l'université un caractère conflictuel autrefois impensable...

Quoiqu'il en soit, la syndicalisation du personnel enseignant universitaire demeure, de l'avis même de ses opposants, une tendance irréversible qui gagnera un jour toutes les institutions.

La campagne de syndicalisation actuellement entamée se déplace maintenant vers les chargés de cours. Commencé à l'UQAM en 1977, marqué par une grève en 1979, le processus touche aujourd'hui les universités de Montréal, Laval, McGill, Concordia et Sherbrooke.

L'augmentation du nombre de chargés de cours n'est pas isolé des coupures budget affectant les universités dans les années '70. D'ailleurs, les pourcentages les plus élevés de chargés de cours (40 pour cent à l'UQAM) se retrouvent dans les universités aux prises avec un bilan financier plutôt précaire. Le Conseil des Universités affirmait dans son Xe rapport que l'engagement de chargés de cours était un moyen pour circonvier aux exigences des professeurs syndiqués.

La syndicalisation des chargés de cours s'inscrit donc dans un souci de protection des droits tant monétaires que normatifs et académiques, droits que la bipolarisation professeur-administration ne peut, de fait, qu'alléner.

II- Vers une nouvelle dynamique universitaire...

Plus qu'une simple aventure dont on doit constater aléas, la syndicalisation questionne tout le système universitaire traditionnel basé sur l'autorité partagée. En somme, pour paraphraser un problème dont la complexité n'a d'égal l'impact, collégialité et syndicalisme s'opposent. Car, si le syndicalisme ne sonne peut-être pas le glas du principe de la collégialité, il en marque certes l'érosion et en constate l'échec.

Pour beaucoup, l'adoption d'un type industriel de relations de travail se marie cependant mal à la vocation universitaire d'enseignement de recherche et de service à la collectivité. Par contre, affirme Larouche, ce type industriel de négociation contre lequel on s'insurge découle directement du type industriel de management adopté par l'université...

Un syndicalisme différent

Il serait malhonnête de croire que le syndicalisme lui-même a créé le conflit dans les universités. Si il marque la fin de la *Community of Scholars* et amène le bilatéralisme (par opposition à la tradition d'autogouvernement), il n'implique pas une identification dichotomique employeur-employé. Le syndicalisme universitaire appelle plutôt à un certain cumul de fonctions. Quoiqu'il s'attaque sévèrement parfois aux questions tant monétaires que pédagogiques, son approche tend plus à être intégratrice, c'est à dire à permettre le développement de l'institution par la reconnaissance de la responsabilité académique et du droit de gérance.

Le syndicalisme universitaire tel qu'il est pratiqué aujourd'hui n'en est pas un d'opposition mais plutôt de négociation. "Ce n'est pas un syndicalisme d'affrontement. Nous avons les mêmes intérêts dans une certaine mesure", disait Maurice du SPUQAM.

"Les relations administration-syndicat sont cordiales à l'U de M: elles se font entre collègues. C'est un syn-

dicat de participation, un moyen et non une fin", de renchérir Bordeleau du SGPUM.

Ce syndicalisme utilitaire (à la fois de contrôle et de protection) s'oriente vers ce que Larouche nomme la "bureaucratie professionnelle": le pouvoir s'y trouve au niveau du noyau opérationnel, soit les professeurs, et non de la techno-structure administrative.

C'est dans la même veine que Bordeleau parle "d'un modèle à développer, le modèle autogestionnaire, où l'université est dirigée par la communauté universitaire, soit les professeurs (qui peut inclure doyens, recteurs, départements...) et les étudiants. Bordeleau précise, tout comme le récent rapport de la Commission d'Etude sur les Universités qu'un "véritable syndicalisme universitaire reste à définir."

La syndicalisation des enseignants universitaires a finalement soulevé d'importants problèmes techniques. Les professeurs participant au travail d'employeur (départements, gestion), la définition de l'unité de négociation posait des interrogations. Ainsi, à l'UQAM, les directeurs de départements, membres de comités et du Conseil de l'Université sont des salaires et non des employeurs. La situation diffère à l'U de M.

Quelle collégialité?

A cause de l'avènement du syndicalisme, le principe de la collégialité a subi les foudres de plusieurs. Souvent défini comme une "illusion de participation" ou par Malcolm Walker ("shared authority theory serves to mask the reality of power inequalities"), sa présumée agonie nécessite la formation d'un nouveau type de gouvernement universitaire.

Larouche soulignait d'ailleurs que l'administration "fait croire à la consultation, au mythe de la participation en comités. Mais il reste qu'elle a la fois autorité légale et bureaucratique,

qu'elle a de fait le dernier mot dans la décision, et qu'il n'y a aucun recours."

La syndicalisation n'est donc pas étrangère à l'instauration du bicaméralisme dans les universités: le Sénat (ou Conseil des Etudes) qui s'occupe des questions pédagogiques, et le Conseil d'Administration qui s'occupe de gestion. Elle pousse l'université vers un gouvernement d'autorité partagée où est reconnu l'autonomie départementale et la représentation professorale dans le processus académique (au Sénat).

La syndicalisation annonce "l'université participative" que devait incarner le réseau de l'UQ mais dont le succès n'a été que très partiel.

Bordeleau, Maurice et Larouche disent que "le syndicat est l'affirmation d'une véritable collégialité", d'un partage légal et écrit du pouvoir de gestion, d'une participation formelle et non laissée au bon gré de l'administration. Ce n'est plus une "participation symbolique."

Le MAUT soutient pour sa part, en défense du système de collégialité, que "le syndicat crée une atmosphère de confrontation, de bataille et non de discussion."

"La collégialité est un façon civilisée de discuter."

La réaction des administrations au processus de syndicalisation a été à la fois diverse et partagée. Alors que le recteur Dorais approuvait la syndicalisation à l'UQAM en 1971, le recteur Johnston de McGill déclarait récemment son opposition "à ce type conflictuel de relation entre les différentes composantes de l'université."

Selon Larouche, la réaction en a été une de "panique." Faisant un résumé des opinions, le rapport Angers soulignait par ailleurs la peur de l'administration face à la grève, face aussi à une baisse substantielle de sa marge de manoeuvre.

Le problème anglophone
Au Québec, seules deux universités

anglophones, McGill et Concordia, n'ont pas vu émerger sur leur campus de syndicat de professeurs. (Il convient cependant de mentionner que Concordia annonçait récemment que 80 pour cent de ses professeurs semblaient favorables à syndicalisation.)

On pourra toujours, pour expliquer le phénomène, invoquer un certain 'ethnisme', l'individualisme anglophone (par opposition au collectivisme francophone) ou tout autre symptôme 'culturel'. C'est, à la limite, valable. On remarque cependant que tel généralisme ne peut expliquer pourquoi, au niveau collégial, la syndicalisation des enseignants anglophones a suivi la tendance globale...

Dans le cas de McGill, les oppositions réelles sont multiples. Il y a le recteur lui-même et de plus une association anti-syndicale fortement ancrée.

La conception du syndicalisme universitaire chez ces professeurs semble, sinon erronée, du moins passablement étroite: "Pour McGill et Concordia, le syndicat, ça veut dire grève", déclarait Larouche.

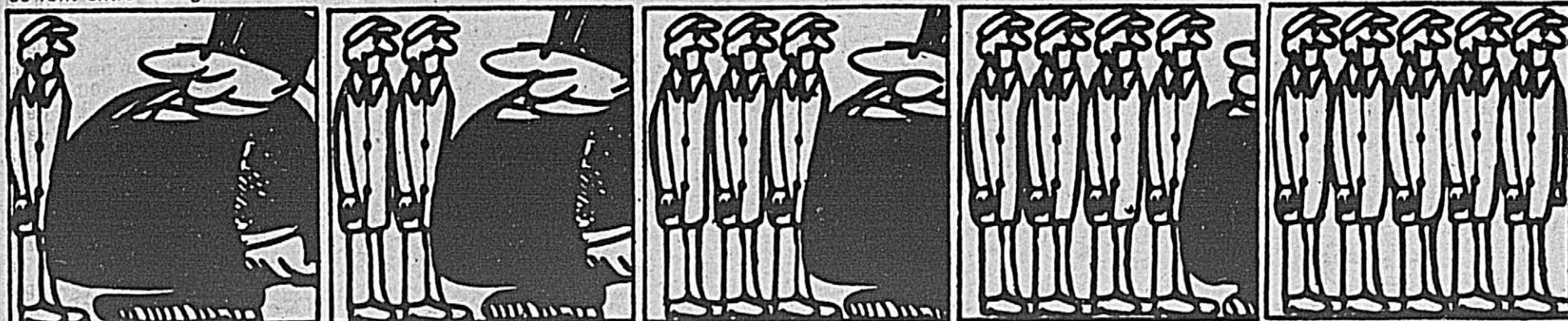
"Les professeurs ont 'peur d'un mouvement de travailleurs dans lequel ils vont être en minorité', de dire Ingerman.

Si le fait est que ces universités profitent sans lutter des acquis des autres institutions, tant sur le plan salarial que normatif, Ingerman (dont le MFU est favorable à la syndicalisation) soutient que les salaires à Laval et U de M augmentent plus vite et sont en général égaux ou supérieurs à ceux de McGill."

"De plus en étant à l'écart, McGill ne peut affecter le processus décisionnel dans une négociation qui affecte ses membres au plus haut degré."

Pour Ingerman, "l'absence de syndicalisation contribue à perpétuer l'isolement de McGill au Québec et à accentuer sa différence d'avec le mode

continued on page 47



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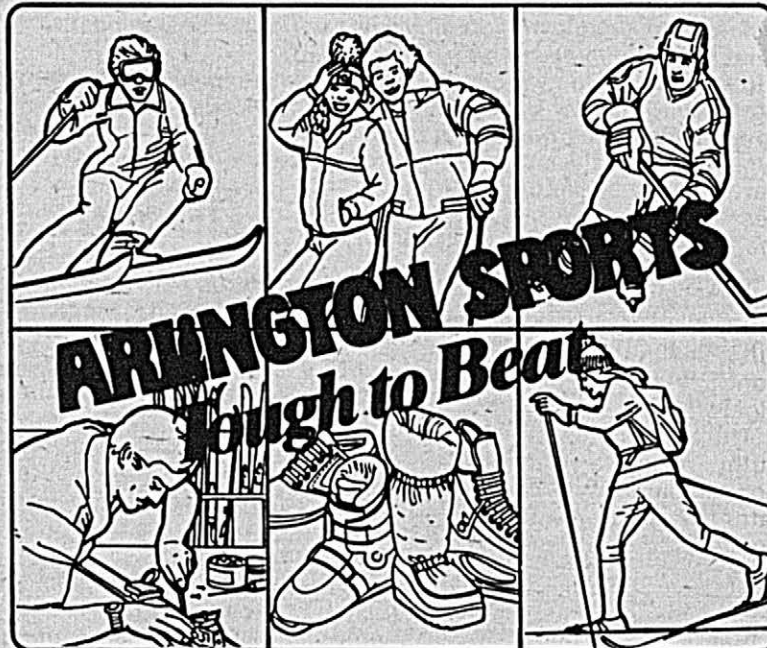
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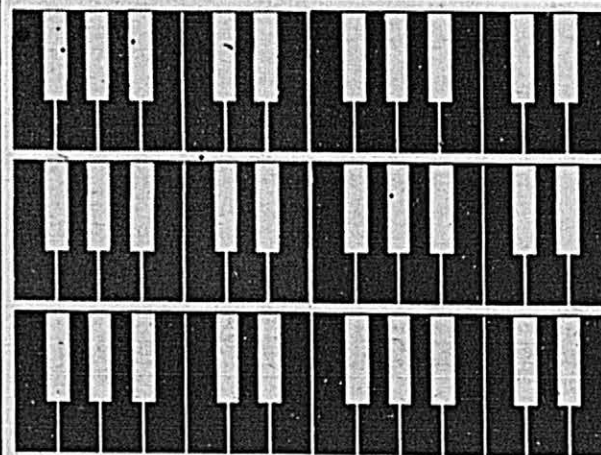
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Letters

Winnie the Pot

To the Daily:

The article by Mr. Abravanel of marijuana which appeared in last Wednesday's Daily contains several whimsical and fantastic inaccuracies. This letter discusses only a few of these errors.

Mr. Abravanel states that one joint is as harmful as twenty cigarettes. However, the concentrations of unrelated toxic substances in different types of marijuana and tobacco vary greatly. A thorough investigation of *Kool vs. Cashmere*, or *Camel vs. Columbian*, has yet to be made. Moreover certain recent tests affirm that marijuana contains not twenty, but only three or four times the concentration of tar found in cigarettes.

The article cited Jerry Rubin, author of several apocryphal books about "Amerika" in the late 1960s, as an authority on "pot." Mr. Rubin's credibility problem is second only to the Ayatollah Khomeini's. Sent to jail for plotting to disrupt the 1968 Democratic convention Rubin passionately pleaded his innocence. Upon his release, Rubin averred he'd been guilty all along. Furthermore, by his own admission, Jerry Rubin was not a true "pothead"; he abused several drugs (LSD, amphetamines) which were far more likely to affect his mind than marijuana.

The article maintains that "people graduate from marijuana to heavier drugs." Some reports support this view. Others show no correlation between the use of marijuana and heavier drugs. Certain studies reveal a higher correlation between alcohol and heavy drugs. One report shows a correlation between higher education and heavy drugs (cocaine)!

The allegation that marijuana causes "irreversible damage to brain, even atrophy" is equally contentious. Studies un-

dertaken in India, where smoking marijuana (bhang) is an entrenched custom, reveal inconclusive data. Admittedly, some Indians do show signs of atrophy, but the symptoms are usually linked to malnutrition, not marijuana.

It is a pity that Mr. Abravanel does not write from a less partial viewpoint. Like alcohol, cigarettes, coffee and other "organic" substances, marijuana has many potential dangers. Research on marijuana is conflicting, and users are generally ignorant about its effects. Unfortunately, the article in the Daily merely adds to the confusion. Until he has the maturity required to compose a fair and even-handed report, this reader suggests Mr. Abravanel keep wearing his Winnie the Pooh pyjamas and leave the writing to Daddy.

George Iny

The things that are libel, You'll find in the Bible

Dear dastardly, solipsist poltroons:

With regard to M. Sheppard's reporting of *Inhaber* report comes under fire, I have this to say: Mr. Sheppard, I don't like you.

Furthermore, I suspect you as an aldor and abettor of the erstwhile Daily Dialectics. Give up, you nattering nabobs of negativism.

I address the editor: Look to the civil code which states that every publication of a libel itself constitutes a libel. Look then to the final paragraph of the aforementioned article and think twice.

I will let you go because of your youth and obvious inexperience, but I label you forever dastardly solipsist poltroons.

The Victim's Brother
Phillip Inhaber

Mr. Inhaber,

AECB-1119 ["Risk evaluation of energy production"] which your brother authored has been compared to the Rasmussen Reactor Safety Study in the United States. It too had acquired the quality of a Bible among apologists of the nuc-

lear ecclesiastical elite and was widely quoted and used as a justifiatory for discrediting legitimate opposition to nuclear power and suffocating debate on the question.

I know your brother never intended it to be that way, and this was clearly indicated in my article. Unfortunately, such documents, whether they be official studies or simple academic exercises, invariably transform themselves into instruments in the hands of the establishment and thus tend to lose their original purpose which is to foster informed debate on matters of public and national interest.

In this case the criticisms voiced with respect to the methodology used and conclusions published in AECB-1119 were given greater room because they seemed more important.

As in the case of the Rasmussen report which was severely criticized by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission on the 19th of January, 1979, so your brother's report has come under attack not only from the anti-nuclear forces but also from closer quarters, namely nuclear physicists such as John Holdren whom your brother quoted in 30 citations out of 163.

If the very person on whom a large part of your brother's evidence is based dissociates himself from the findings of AECB-1119 because of computational errors, misinterpretations and incompetent handling of facts, this deserves certainly more space than empty parrot journalism where the report where the reporter is supposed to repeat what the "expert" proclaims to be true.

As to your allegations of libellous comments I refer you to our Civil Code.

Libel is an insidious attack on the reputation of a person with the intent of damaging that person. Quoting Holdren as saying "AECB-1119 is so shockingly incompetent that it is a serious embarrassment to the Control Board" does not constitute a direct attack on your brother but rather on his work in this instance only. It

certainly will not ruin his reputation or prevent him from pursuing his work in the energy field.

When I call Joë Clark an incompetent asshole that is considered to be within the bounds of normal political commentary. If, on the other hand, I knowingly spread falsehoods about a person with the intention of irreparably injuring his capacity to perform his normal functions in society that is libel.

Saying that Prime Minister X or Ruritania is a member of the Ku Klux Klan who likes to sleep with little boys is libel. Criticizing your brother's conclusions in a scientific study is not. It's proper debate among interested parties.

Michel Sheppard, a dastardly solipsist perhaps, but never a poltroon.

Deadline problem

To the Daily:

We realize that the McGill Daily staffers have more profound things on their minds than student organizations and campus events. However, we at the McGill Contemporary Dance Workshop would like to bring the following matter to the attention of the Daily.

The Today column is the main way for many campus groups to disseminate information regarding meetings, guest speakers, etc. We in particular rely on this column to notify our members of our weekly workshops on Saturdays and Sundays, which are often given by instructors from outside the university at considerable expense.

On two consecutive weeks the notices we submitted to the Daily were not printed. On the third week, the notice was printed but the time was incorrect. We realize that space is limited, so we handed in notices (with abbreviated versions) for both the Thursday and the Friday Today columns, in case there was no room on one or the other day, but still they were not printed.

These arbitrary cancellations have resulted in our members gaining an impression that the club is unreliable and inconsis-

tent, and caused inconvenience both to members and instructors when we were forced to cancel some workshops due to minimal attendance.

We do not feel that the Daily has any excuse for mishandling our notices, and we sincerely hope that this will not happen again.

Pearl Elladis
Corinne Verpoorten
John Gurrin

of the McGill Contemporary Dance Workshop

Editor's note: Due to ongoing contractual negotiations between our typesetters and the Students' Society we are unable to secure typesetting services past midnight. This means that erroneous or lost today column items can't always be found or corrected.

Pot shot

To the Daily:

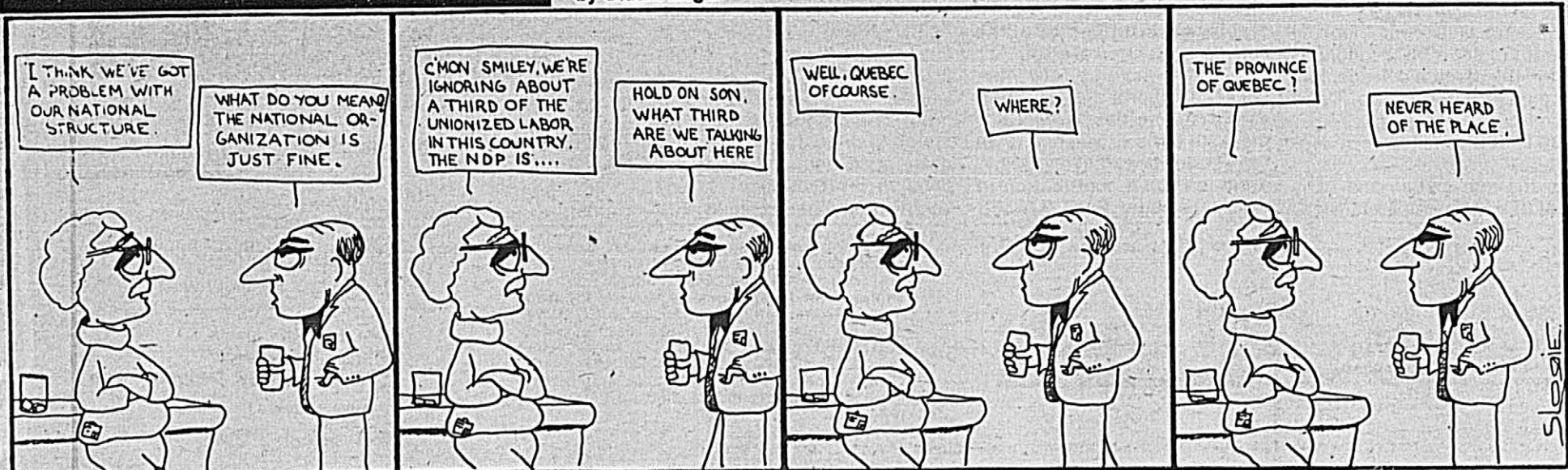
It is ironic that an article such as was printed in the Hyde Park column on Nov. 28 should appear in an issue dealing largely with the problems of science-public interactions. Mr. Abravanel makes some statements concerning marijuana that are based partly on his misunderstanding of scientific information and partly on some totally unfounded interpretations.

Mr. Abravanel implies that a few of society's current problems are due to an increased use of marijuana. I challenge anyone to prove a causal link between increasing mental disorder and divorce rate, and an increased use of marijuana. Absurd! Marijuana use is not a cause of social problems but, like mental disorder and divorce rate, may partly be a manifestation of more basic problems.

He states, "people do graduate from marijuana to the heavier drugs." This is a careless generalization derived from the infamous example of how people lie with statistics — "90% of heroin users used to smoke marijuana." This is NOT equivalent to saying that 90% of marijuana smokers go on to be heroin users (which is not true).

The Insiders

by Stuart Logie



Some of the statements concerning the biological effects of marijuana are true, but some are only half-truths or misinterpretations. Sperm count does drop with heavy marijuana use, but rises to normal again 2-3 weeks after use is stopped. Many of the studies concerning brain damage were poorly done, using subjects who often used other drugs, so the effects of marijuana alone could not really be determined. But the most important point is that all these effects are true for HEAVY users. Heavy marijuana use, like heavy alcohol, tobacco and caffeine use and even over-eating, is certainly harmful, but the evidence concerning moderate use of marijuana is much less conclusive. Extrapolating heavy use to moderate use over a long period of time is not valid.

Mr. Abravanel talks about the business aspects and huge amounts of money involved with marijuana use, and claims the reason that marijuana use is not being stopped is because the "people at the top" are in on the action. The real reason is because more people are vocal about demanding legalization, and this being so, it is better to bring the business side of marijuana into the open where it can be properly regulated and the "people at the top" known.

Concerning Mr. Abravanel's talk of war strategy and fears of the free world being defeated in five years when all of America is decayed by dope, maybe this is an unwitting insight into one of the reasons that marijuana use increased during the peace-searching, anti-war sixties.

Using Reefer Madness-era dictionary definitions and ridiculous terms like deadly and insidious as descriptions of marijuana, along with misunderstood facts and illogical arguments is not the sign of reasonable and objective thinking.

David Kalant
Blochem U3

Copies of the following correspondence were circulated to the Daily for publication by Sam Boskey.

Dear Fellow Graduate:

McGill today is very much alive and well, and looking forward to entering the eighties under the dynamic leadership of our new Principal, David Johnston.

BUT McGill needs your support.

In the late sixties and early seventies, universities in North

America were affected by student unrest. McGill was less affected than many, yet there is no doubt that the publicity the University received at this time "turned off" generous supporters.

Today these problems are behind us. McGill students are diligent, hard working and career minded. Student spirit is high and there is a return in popularity of both intercollegiate and intramural sports, the Red & White Revue and interest in men's and women's fraternities.

McGill is not without problems. What the University is facing as it enters the eighties is the impact and effect of double digit inflation and the declining value of the Canadian dollar. The costs of purchasing books for libraries has soared astronomically as has the cost of equipping laboratories. Every dean in every faculty and every director of every school needs the private support of graduates — The Alma Mater Fund — to maintain McGill's reputation for academic excellence.

May I earnestly ask you to consider again your feelings towards McGill and to give thought to resuming your support of McGill through the Alma Mater Fund.

Sincerely,
M. Carlyle Johnston
BA 50, BCL 53
Chairman
McGill Alma
Mater Fund

When McGill was a
place of learning

To the Daily:

I thought that you might be interested in knowing that I found your recent letter to me (and other "fellow graduates") on behalf of the McGill Alma Mater Fund disgusting.

The tone of the letter — comforting us that the "problems" of "student unrest" are "behind us," and that "McGill students are diligent, hard-working and career minded; student spirit is high and there is a return in popularity of both intercollegiate and intramural sports, the Red & White Revue, and interest in men's and women's fraternities" — is reminiscent of a banana-republic dictator enticing foreign corporations to make a "safe" investment, now that there is a stable government and the natives are under control.

If the popularity of intercollegiate sports and the interest in fraternities is McGill's measure of its excellence, then I will surely go out of my way to avoid making a contribution to the Alma Mater Fund.

The "student unrest" of the late sixties and early seventies, far from being a problem for the university (except perhaps, as far as corporate donations were concerned) constituted a rare period when McGill really was a centre of intellectual and social exploration and discovery; where basic assumptions and values were questioned; where the college community learned to come to terms with quickly changing social realities and rising social consciousness; and where students were as "diligent" and "hard-working" as you claim today's students are.

Far from sharing your view, I feel that the celebration, in such a blatant manner, of the passing of an era of social criticism and innovation, especially in the name of fundraising, is an abandonment of the best aims of education.

On a personal level, I resent, as a composer of the Red & White Revue (67-68), your inclusion of this institution as an example of how the campus is now returned to peace and tranquillity. Any music or theatre worth its salt must, too, become socially involved (as were the best of the Red & Whites) and must not be content to share the mere entertainment function of fraternities and intercollegiate sports, with which you have equated it.

As your letter indicates, there is indeed no doubt that the type of publicity a university receives can "turn off" potential supporters.

Sam Boskey,
B.A., B.C.L.

Deus ex-machinegun

To the Daily:

A year ago I returned to Canada from living in Iran for nearly 2 years. The time spent there became not only an educational experience but expanded my understanding as both a Westerner and Canadian as to the political, social, economical, cultural and historical machinations of this Middle-Eastern nation.

While I was there the ex-Shah kept boasting of his efforts and actions to establish a 'democratic' Iran. However, I questioned his definition of the word.

Upon arriving in Iran, I began to go through the never-ending channels in order to begin working. This meant months of waiting and countless visits to government offices to acquire status. During this ordeal the government demanded that I relinquish my Canadian citizenship. After what seemed like

never-ending bureaucratic procedures, I was coerced to become a member of the single political party of the Shah or face the inevitable consequence of permanent unemployment and harassment.

A democratic government as understood in Canada allows the people to actively participate in the selection of its leaders and the choice of laws governing the land. However, how could a government deem itself 'democratic' when its only leader was a king entrusted with so much power merely because of birth?

I kept hearing the Shah state he wanted to help the poor and perpetuate justice throughout the land but was he so blind that he could not see the pervading hunger all around him? Was he so morally weak that he could not understand that his system supposedly responsible to the poor, was in reality only concerned with the welfare of the rich?

This was a government that promised to obliterate corruption, but instead encouraged the corrupt. This so-called 'democratic' government vowed to hold free elections and demonstrated the strength of its word by filling its ranks with shameless and gutless lackies who catered to every whim of the Shah and at the same time diligently filled their pockets with gold.

A promise was made to end violence and persecution. A promise was made that the rights of the people as human beings would be respected. However, the actualization of all these glorious proclamations was in fact the institution of terror and the stifling of expression and questioning.

It was therefore not surprising that the people, the underprivileged, the downtrodden, and the thinkers ... university students (?), writers, philosophers, sociologists ... condemned the man and his government which exploited their country and raped its citizens of their dignity.

To some, my response to what I witnessed in Iran and what I now read in the newspapers may appear prejudiced by emotion. But how can I, after seeing the poverty, the misery, and endless struggle for survival, and the fear, not react so vehemently.

I love the Persians for their respect for one another, for the Moslem ethics that guide day-to-day living, for their illustrious past, rich culture and the potential of the country and its people.

The people of Iran are building a new Iran according

to their hopes for a better future. The people inherited a shattered country. The ex-Shah had squandered billions of dollars on unneeded weapons, thus fattening the weapons merchants and impoverishing Iran. Further billions were taken out of Iran by the ex-Shah, his immediate family, relatives, friends and others. Every level of government was in the grip of systematic corruption. Agriculture had been ruined to such an extent that once self-sufficient Iran was importing most of its food, while the oil and gas wealth of the country was depleted. Thousands of educated Iranians were in prison for years for differing with the regime. Thousands of others were self-exiled, unable to live as normal people in a state run by secret police and torture.

Religion in Iran has an irreducible revolutionary content. Islam in its pristine purity has always been in rebellion against oppressors and despots. Since 'Hussein', grandson of prophet Muhammad, faced martyrdom while opposing an undemocratic regime, martyrdom and revolution have become part of Islamic tradition.

Women were in the forefront of the Islamic Revolution and have won equality with men. They are participating in the defence of the gains of the revolution and believe that Islam is the greatest defender of women's rights. Islam believes that so-called 'modernity' is manipulating the Western woman. She is a puppet in society with only an ornamental attribute that gets used in the long run. Islam believes 'woman' is the symbol of everything that is pure and virtuous and wants to keep that portrait.

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NDP...

continued from page 17

open. Joining Prebble in the debate was Regina East MP Simon de Jong, who said the major corporations involved in the nuclear industry cannot be trusted to store radioactive wastes that will "affect the next 3,000 generations of humankind," and Evelyn Gigantes, Ontario NDP energy critic.

Ontario MPP Donald MacDonald was the most vociferous critic of the amendment, labelling it politically irresponsible, presumably because it would affect the electoral success of the Saskatchewan NDP. "What you are saying to the province of Saskatchewan is shut the whole thing (uranium mining) down," he exclaimed, to scattered cheers from some delegates who would like nothing better. When the final vote came after several hours of debate the amendment was defeated, with 537 against it and 402 in favour. Watching

from the convention floor it was clear that only the mass bloc voting of the labour delegates was able to stop the amendment from going through.

Even the steelworkers proved that they couldn't be taken for granted when it came to supporting the party establishment. When steelworkers District 6 director Stewart Cooke ran for one of the party's seven vice-presidential spots a campaign was launched against him from within the union and informally supported by the left caucus. Cooke made himself unpopular last year when he publicly urged USA Local 6500 workers at the Inco operation in Sudbury not to strike and remained lukewarm until support began to flow in from across the country. Local 6500 president Dave Patterson nominated Hamilton steelworkers Cec Taylor so that there were eight candidates for the seven spots, hoping to bump Cooke off and make a point to the NDP and labour leadership. Cooke survived the challenge with a bare 28 vote majority, showing that despite the fact that few steelworkers would openly oppose him the secret ballot was another matter.

At the conclusion of the convention the left caucus dispersed with new ties

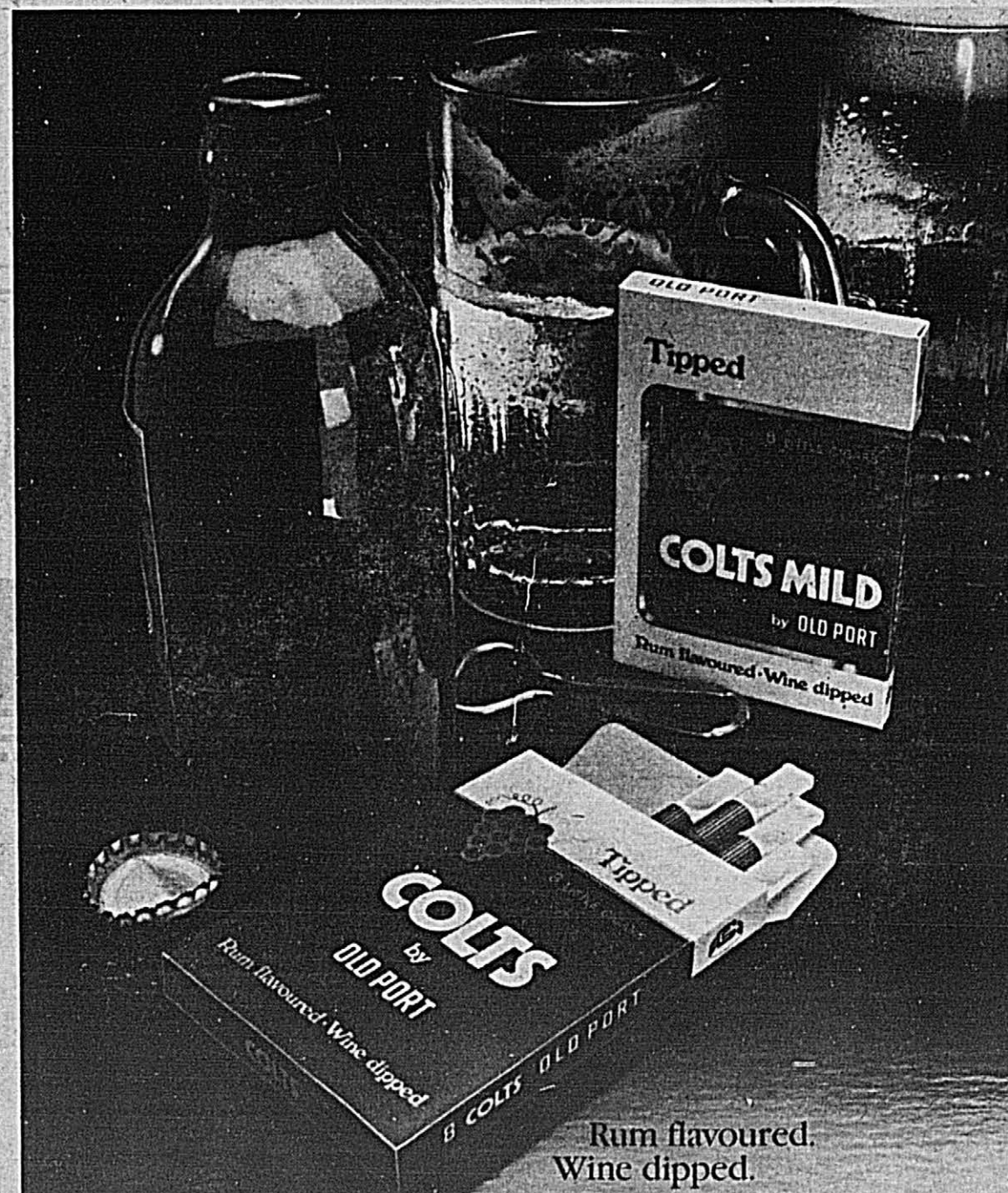
established across the country and a vow made to continue fighting for the promotion of socialist and environmental issues within the NDP. And they expect to continue gaining support from the grass-roots of the party, working on expanding their power base at the riding association level.

"The left has reorganized," says Toronto alderman Dan Heap, a strong supporter of the Waffle since its birth ten years ago and now a left caucus member. "We made a little progress. We're as strong as we were in 1969 and perhaps a little smarter. I don't think we're going to make the same mistakes as the Waffle." Jim Turk sees the success of the left caucus at the convention indicated in its recognition by the party as a group with the power to influence delegates on issues the leadership would be happier avoiding. "They're going to be more cautious, knowing more controversial motions can come up at the next convention that we can win," he said.

John Rodriguez summed up the left caucus position in an interview at the convention's end. "We're not there to polarize. We're there to mobilize the party to the left, not keep it in the radical centre. That's already crowded,"

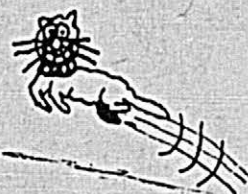
he said, referring to Pierre Trudeau's recent statement that the Liberals are the party of the "radical centre".

We're at the fork. Down one road are the Liberals and Conservatives and their fellow travellers. Down the middle are the trees. We've got to go down the other road. We have to take the less traveled road," Rodriguez concluded with an impish grin. The reason for the knowing smile was Rodriguez' clever reworking of the key phrase in Ed Broadbent's closing address to the delegates. Broadbent had quoted a Robert Frost poem that ended "...Two roads diverged in the wood, and I took the one less travelled by, and that has made all the difference." Rodriguez and others in the left caucus clearly feel that rather than a different road, the NDP leadership is leading the party down the garden path, to a position only slightly left of the Liberals. Whether the left wing of the NDP can stop such a move without a major confrontation with the party establishment would seem to be the question both groups will ponder as the NDP enters the most critical stage in its development as Canada's only viable alternative to the two parties that have run the country since Confederation.



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Daily staff meeting

The final staff meeting of the Seventies will take place Friday at noon. Come pick up invitations to the annual X-mas party and talk over the issues that have plagued us all year. Sportswriters, Weekly staff, photographers, chroniclers of science, reporters of news and layout artists should all be there.



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McGill "inaccessible" to disabled students



by Anita Schapiro

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Progress is destined to be slow, says Adler, "because what we have here is a chicken-and-egg situation." Administrators argue that the expense is unjustified because the percentage of disabled students at McGill is so minute. But by the same token, the McGill campus is an inhospitable one so the disabled students choosing to study here are few.

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"We need, too, to look at the human side of the problem."

An information pool appears the most immediate and most feasible answer. Any one person—professor or student, disabled or not—may have exactly the experience, information or suggestion that someone else needs. A propos of such an information pool, Joann Muller may be contacted in the Dean of Students office in room 211 of the Powell Building, or at 392-5364.

Debate...

continued from page 7

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What's in a university degree?

by Cathy Smith
for Canadian University Press

The university system has come under attack in recent years. Government cutbacks and declining enrolment have been joined by a more subtle threat—students are questioning the value of a university degree.

With high unemployment rates and heavy competition in the labour force a virtual certainty, people are assessing the importance of post-secondary education. If a degree is not a guarantee of a job, many say, maybe the time and money are not the good investment we imagined.

In the not so distant past, while reasons for attending university differed widely, one thing was known: staying in school would help you get, and in some cases guarantee, a job. That has become less and less true. Combined with the realities of the job market, student attitudes have shifted.

Many educators believe that students today are concerned about the future and are evaluating the worth of university education. Ted Maroun, director of counselling services at McGill University, feels there has been a decided shift in student attitudes.

GETTING JOBS - A REAL CONCERN

"Ten years ago people felt they could get a job because of a university education," he said. "Now they know what they want to study but are worried about getting jobs."

Rita Lee, academic advisor at Champlain College, says students are choosing courses based on their practicality. "What they are saying is that they won't study certain things because they won't lead to a job."

Concordia Engineering Dean Srikana Swami thinks students are starting to think about what it means to be in university in terms of job opportunities.

"There is a shift in general in Canada, not just at Concordia, of why students go to university."

This shift in attitudes would logically produce a shift in the areas of study. While declining student populations are

a reality in many Canadian universities and forecasts indicate further reductions, no significant changes can be seen at Concordia University. Concordia has in fact experienced an increase in Arts enrolment this year. However, there has also been an increase in Commerce, Engineering and Computer Science enrolment.

At McGill, Maroun believes the shift in student attitudes accounts for the increase of students in Management and other business courses. The Faculty of Education, on the other hand, has experienced a drop of almost 50 per cent in the last six years. Although he knows there are many reasons for this decline, Cran Bockus, Associate Dean (Student Affairs) in the Faculty of Education, knows this is due in part to a very realistic attitude of students.

STUDENTS SERIOUS ABOUT STUDIES

Bockus and Lee believe these realities have had at least one good side effect - the students in university today are more career oriented and serious about their studies.

"They are not just filling in time - they really want to study," said Bockus. "They are much more serious."

Students in career programs at Champlain are more serious about their work, says Lee. They are using the library more and there is a high demand for tutors.

"They are more concerned than they used to be about graduating in two or three years," she said.

While career program enrolment has not increased at Champlain, many social science students are taking business courses to make themselves more "marketable."

Lee says she and her co-workers encourage students to acquire skills outside their chosen field. "It is important for them to widen their scopes."

The Education faculty at McGill also tells students about their chances in the job market. Some areas of education, says Bockus, still provide good job opportunities if people are prepared to be mobile.



Gigi Rosenberg

"People can make themselves more employable by focusing on certain fields of study and by learning French," he said.

INDIRECT JOB LINKS

Many university graduates today are faced with the task of finding their own links with the job market. Concordia History professor Robert Tittler says graduates from that department have been able to find employment in journalism, law and urban planning.

Bockus believes that Physical Education graduates are able to fit into a great variety of jobs related to recreation.

The battle is nonetheless an uphill one. "It's not going to come to you - you have to go out and find the job," said Tittler.

Cathy Brown, the director of Loyola Manpower Centre, admits that Arts graduates may have difficulty getting jobs but that they are not unemployable.

"The first job may be harder to get but eventually it does make a difference. They are more mobile than colleagues without degrees. It gives them upward mobility. It is not so much important what area the degree is in."

Maroun says that students who opt for technical schools over university education find jobs more easily but lose out in the end.

"Over the long haul they are limited," he said.

DEGREE STILL AN ASSET

Lee agrees. She believes a broad

background is an asset. "An education in arts will be valuable all of your life."

Tittler pointed out that although students in arts disciplines may have a hard time getting their initial job, in the long run they have the advantage.

"Those with specific skills don't have a broad background, therefore their jobs can become outmoded." He cited a study carried out by the University of Michigan which concluded that specialized employees experience more dissatisfaction on the job than workers with broader based skills.

While many educators tell their students the grim reality of the labour force, they also hope that students will understand the importance of a university education. A study done by the General Electric Company in the United States in 1974 revealed that employees in management with university degrees considered English to be the most important course they had taken in school.

Faced with the real world few can afford the luxury of a university degree for its long term advantages. Maroun believes the intent of the liberal arts education has been prostituted over the years and that few consider the value of education for its own sake.

Although advisors and professors hope students will value their education, they are at least pleased that students are examining why they are there. Only then can they derive some value from it, be it concrete or intangible.

The Insiders

by Stuart Logie



Would you buy a used confederation from this man ?

by Emily Cooper Cole

On November 21st, 1979, Canadians watched Pierre Elliot Trudeau, one of the most controversial and influential politicians in Canadian history, step down as Leader of the Opposition.

Trudeau and Trudeaumania arrived in the PM's office in 1968. Trudeau's ideal of a "just society" is well-remembered.

"Justice should be regarded more and more as a department planning for the society of tomorrow, not merely the government's legal advisor," he said.

Trudeau was a leader with character. The son of a millionaire, he had practised and taught law.

The politician who emerged from this background into the House of Commons was a young, handsome and charismatic intellectual. His determined attitude of confrontation rather than negotiation enthralled Canadians from coast to coast.

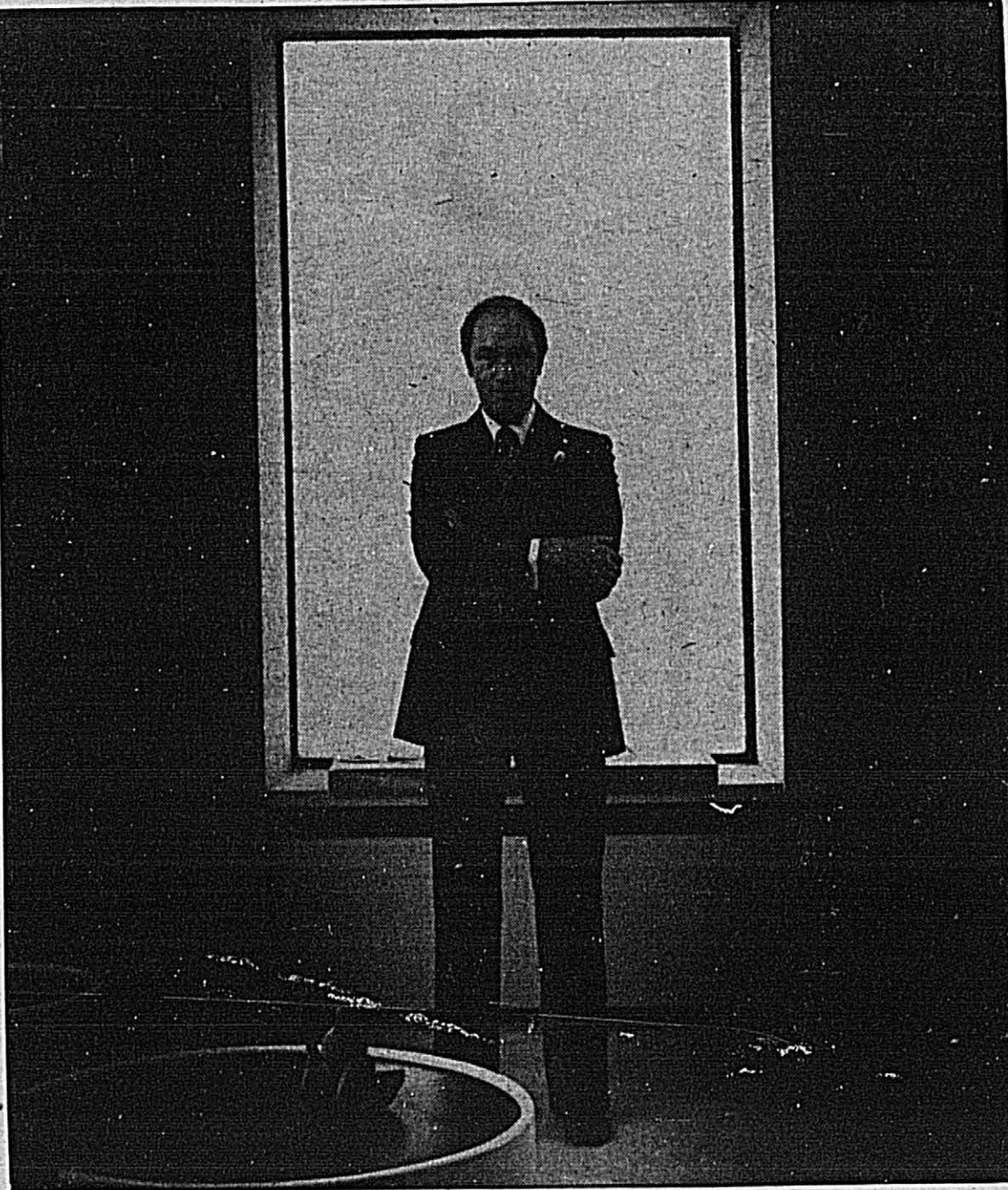
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greedy public ate up the funds for innovative programs such as U.I.C.

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Between 1962 and 1976 public expenditure on social programs went up five per cent. Government spending soared to four times what it had been. And, the gross national product ascended to only three times what it had been before the Trudeau government. Trudeau

was digging a hole in which he would soon be buried.

In the early sixties inflation stood below two per cent. By 1969 that percentage had more than doubled. By 1974, Canadians were immersed in hot water, inflation having

soared to 12 per cent.

Trudeau's campaign for re-election in 1972 denounced Tory ideas of price and wage controls and insisted that the Canadian public could voluntarily restrain itself. Within a short time Trudeau had flip-flopped and instigated these same price and wage controls.

Flip-flop became one of Trudeau's main characteristics. He turned his firm stand against capital punishment around and decided to let individuals choose for themselves.

In short, Trudeau's performance was a far cry from his promises. The expectant Canadian public of 1968 developed into a resentful and disillusioned society in 1979. On May 22, 1979 Canadians voiced their disappointment and elected Conservative Joe Clark to the office of the Prime Minister.

Six months later Trudeau, now Leader of the Opposition, resigned.

There is speculation that Trudeau used the recent by-elections as a springboard, so that he could leave office with the reputation of an important and significant leader.

Many view his departure as in keeping with his ideals that sent him into parliament—a desire to serve and work for Canada.

It is expected that Trudeau will be heavily involved in the Referendum next spring. His position as MP for Mount Royal may enable him to pursue that question more freely.

At any rate, the Trudeau resignation ends an era, an era of a politician who was totally devoted to this country and the creation of a strong unified Canada. But the Canada he leaves behind is suffering economically and remains disjointed.

Continued from page 13

to 700 grams per day. While that's not overwhelming it certainly does not substantiate the charge that the population was being starved under Pol Pot.

The Vietnamese are responsible for having decimated the agricultural production which reached rather good levels in the 77-78 period. From field reports it seems that the Vietnamese are engaging in a military tactic of denying the peasantry access to agricultural production areas. The Americans used defoliants to do the same thing. The Vietnamese are doing it on the ground.

Secondly, most of the rice set aside for recultivation has been consumed by the occupation forces so there is nothing left for recultivation.

Daily: What is your assessment of the relief effort for Cambodian refugees?

Noumoff: People who provide assistance which ultimately finds its way to Phnom Penh, I think are

deceiving themselves. Most of that assistance is going to sustain the occupational forces.

The essential choice is to get assistance into the areas not controlled by the Vietnamese, which means the refugee camps in Thailand, which means the aid agencies functioning out of Thailand. Among those would be the Red Cross Society of Democratic Kampuchea, which has been recognized by the International Red Cross.

Daily: Which of the aid agencies are now directing relief into Phnom Penh?

Noumoff: I can't be absolutely certain but I think that most of Oxfam's aid is going into Phnom Penh.

Daily: What is the extent of Vietnamese control of Cambodia?

Noumoff: The Cambodian forces number something over 110,000. Most of these are led by Pol Pot, supplemented by forces loyal to Sihanouk and some Khmer Serel (traditionally pro-American forces).

The Cambodians claim that they and the Vietnamese each control about one quarter of the country and that half the country is being contested.

The Vietnamese have increased their occupation troops from 120,000 last January to 220,000.

The objective of the guerrilla units at this point is simply to hold their own. They feel that if they can survive this current offensive the advantage will shift to their side in the spring.

Daily: How do you assess Chinese intervention in the conflict?

Noumoff: The basic error I think both the Soviets and the Vietnamese made was to assume that China would permit the Vietnamese to dispose of South East Asia as they saw fit. They probed the Chinese, they probed with the ethnic Chinese, they probed with regard to border incidents, and ultimately they concluded that the Chinese would do nothing but engage in counter-propaganda.

Daily: Will the Chinese intervene against Vietnam again?

Noumoff: I wouldn't exclude it. If the Cambodian resistance is threatened with total annihilation it is not unreasonable to expect that the Chinese would intervene.

Daily: Given that both the Soviet Union and China supported Vietnam in the war against the Americans, why have the Vietnamese now chosen the Soviets as their allies?

Noumoff: I suppose the central issue is that the Vietnamese had a very impatient view about their own reconstruction, about their role in the area, and they felt that given the options they could obtain more external assistance from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Many people within the Vietnamese leadership put a tremendous emphasis on a kind of mechanical reproduction of much of what exists in the Soviet Union, a kind of technocratic approach to reconstruction.

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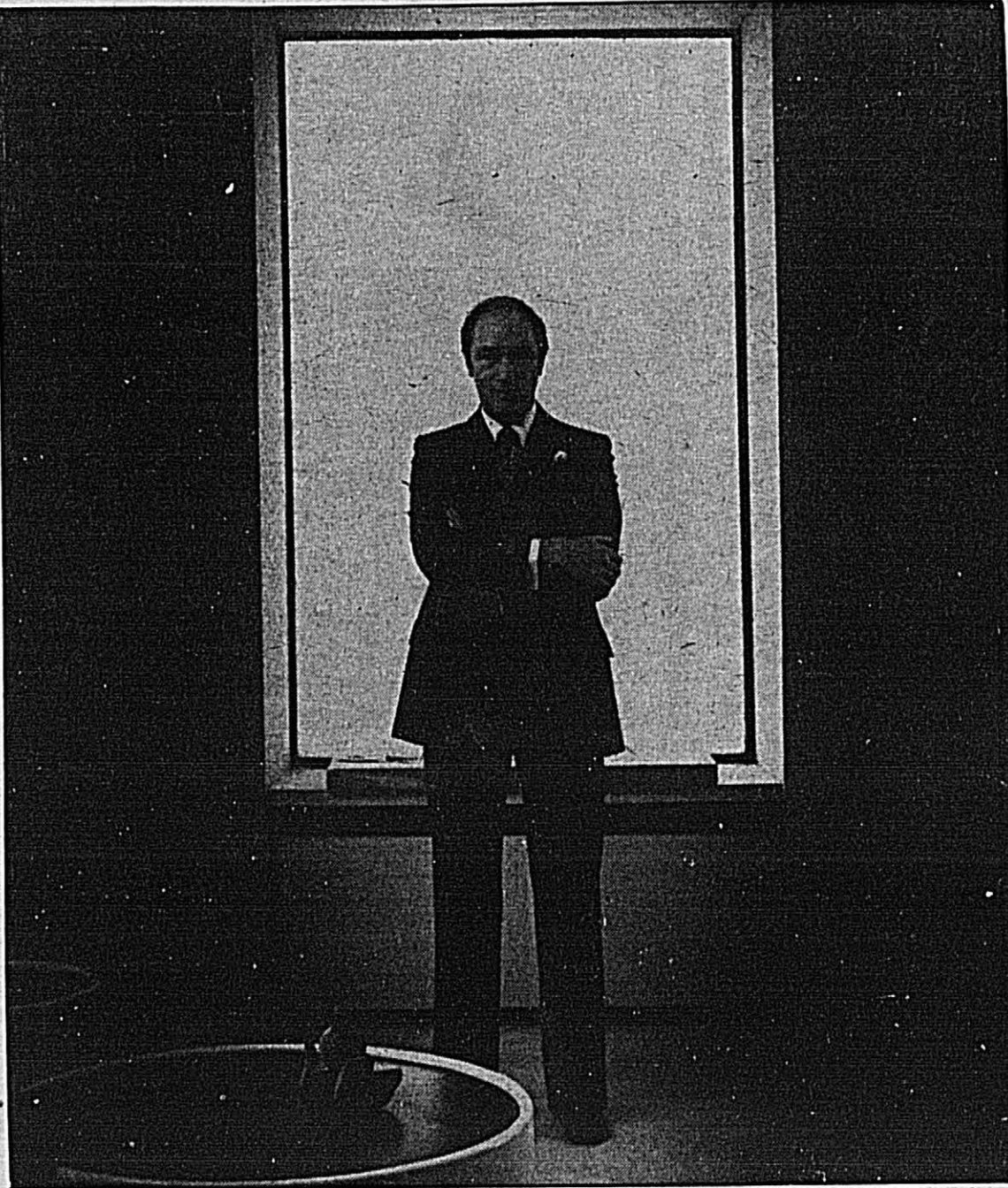
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At any rate, the Trudeau resignation ends an era, an era of a politician who was totally devoted to this country and the creation of a strong unified Canada. But the Canada he leaves behind is suffering economically and remains disjointed.

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to 700 grams per day. While that's not overwhelming it certainly does not substantiate the charge that the population was being starved under Pol Pot.

The Vietnamese are responsible for having decimated the agricultural production which reached rather good levels in the 77-78 period. From field reports it seems that the Vietnamese are engaging in a military tactic of denying the peasantry access to agricultural production areas. The Americans used defoliants to do the same thing. The Vietnamese are doing it on the ground.

Secondly, most of the rice set aside for recultivation has been consumed by the occupation forces so there is nothing left for recultivation.

Dally: What is your assessment of the relief effort for Cambodian refugees?

Noumoff: People who provide assistance which ultimately finds its way to Phnom Penh, I think are

deceiving themselves. Most of that assistance is going to sustain the occupational forces.

The essential choice is to get assistance into the areas not controlled by the Vietnamese, which means the refugee camps in Thailand, which means the aid agencies functioning out of Thailand. Among those would be the Red Cross Society of Democratic Kampuchea, which has been recognized by the International Red Cross.

Dally: Which of the aid agencies are now directing relief into Phnom Penh?

Noumoff: I can't be absolutely certain but I think that most of Oxfam's aid is going into Phnom Penh.

Dally: What is the extent of Vietnamese control of Cambodia?

Noumoff: The Cambodian forces number something over 110,000. Most of these are led by Pol Pot, supplemented by forces loyal to Sihanouk and some Khmer Serei (traditionally pro-American forces).

The Cambodians claim that they and the Vietnamese each control about one quarter of the country and that half the country is being contested.

The Vietnamese have increased their occupation troops from 120,000 last January to 220,000.

The objective of the guerrilla units at this point is simply to hold their own. They feel that if they can survive this current offensive the advantage will shift to their side in the spring.

Dally: How do you assess Chinese intervention in the conflict?

Noumoff: The basic error I think both the Soviets and the Vietnamese made was to assume that China would permit the Vietnamese to dispose of South East Asia as they saw fit. They probed the Chinese, they probed with the ethnic Chinese, they probed with regard to border incidents, and ultimately they concluded that the Chinese would do nothing but engage in counter-propaganda.

Dally: Will the Chinese intervene against Vietnam again?

Noumoff: I wouldn't exclude it. If the Cambodian resistance is threatened with total annihilation it is not unreasonable to expect that the Chinese would intervene.

Dally: Given that both the Soviet Union and China supported Vietnam in the war against the Americans, why have the Vietnamese now chosen the Soviets as their allies?

Noumoff: I suppose the central issue is that the Vietnamese had a very impatient view about their own reconstruction, about their role in the area, and they felt that given the options they could obtain more external assistance from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Many people within the Vietnamese leadership put a tremendous emphasis on a kind of mechanical reproduction of much of what exists in the Soviet Union, a kind of technocratic approach to reconstruction.

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Some changes in the management of living accommodations for students at McGill have recently been implemented, and the successful candidate may, soon after being named, wish to compete with other directors of residences for the post of Director of Student Housing and Residences.

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Redmen Hockey

by Louis Rakita

Inuk bloodlust spurs 6-3 goring of Redmen

In *The Daily's* QUAA predictions in late October, it was said that the UQAC Inuks, "will slash, spear, fight, and cross-check" while maintaining a good record. Well, the Inuks are in fourth place in the QUAA with a 4-5-2 record, and all the above atrocities, plus a few others, were in evidence Saturday night, as Chicoutimi edged the Redmen 6-3. Twenty-eight minor penalties, two majors, a 10-minute misconduct, and a pair of game misconducts were handed out—a total of 76 minutes in penalties, 43 to the Redmen—and were it not for some less than perfect refereeing, the count could have been a lot higher.

This was probably the worst display of undisciplined hockey in the 13 games the Redmen have played this year. The Inuks went after the smaller players, like captain Ken Covo and Bruce Randall, a bush-league manoeuvre right there, and did anything, legal or otherwise, to give themselves an edge.

The game started out relatively calm, as the Redmen, on a nice shot from Pierre Vaillancourt after some pressure, took a 1-0 first-period lead into the dressing room.

McGill controlled the play for that period, but in the second, all forms of control went out the window. It was here that 15 of the penalties were called, and the penalty box was unoccupied for only two minutes and 24 seconds of that whole period.

There were legitimate scuffles, but there were also disgusting displays of low-grade tactics, such as Chicoutimi's Pierre Chretien trying to saw off Kenny Covo's head with his stick—from the blindside; Inuk Gilles Godin inbedding his stick so far into Randall's body that it had to be pried loose; Fernand Deschamps playing Incredible Hulk with anyone who came within earshot.

These were the most blatant of all offenses, and not one penalty was called for any of them. Denis Gratton explained it this way: "When Bruce was doubled over in pain, the ref just looked at him, as if to say So what? The refs are, and have been, inconsistent and there seemed to be a language problem. When I spoke to them in English, they brushed me off, but when I spoke in French,

they at least listened politely." I'd been told a couple of days before that Redmen-Inuk matches were usually a French-English struggle, and that, too, was in evidence tonight.

Oh yes—Leo Simard, who himself paid three visits to the penalty box, scored a hat-trick for the Inuks. Dove Moritsugu and Carlo Command each added singles for McGill.

In the second period, while the Redmen were playing two men short, the scoreboard clock was reset back 25 seconds to add to the McGill headaches. You can only defend against a hack team with three skaters and a goalie for so long. This was the direct cause of Chicoutimi's tying goal, early in the second period.

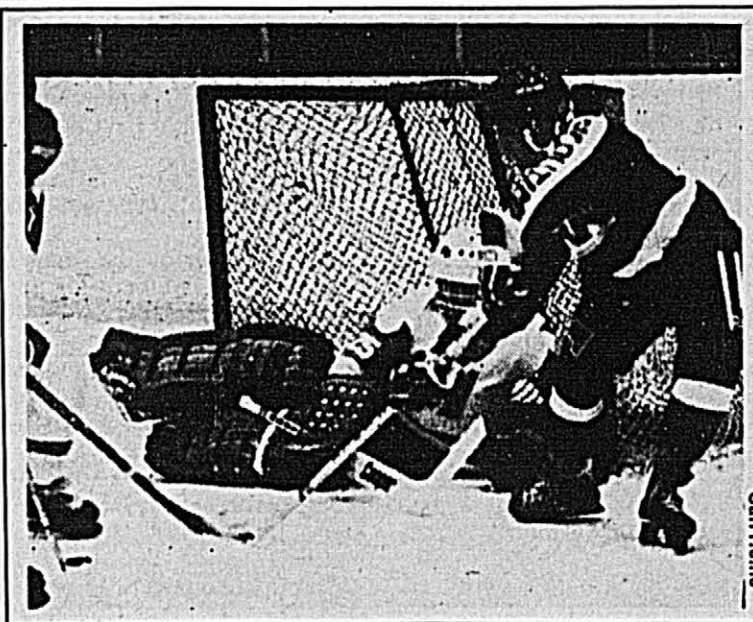
The Redmen had to play two men short a little later in the period, but the McGill penalty-killers, as they have done so often this year, controlled the play to the extent that they were able to escape with one goal allowed for the whole time shorthanded.

Meanwhile, the Inuks were drawing their own share of penalties, and from the law of averages if nothing else, the Redmen tied the game again on Command's close-in shot.

The Inuks came back with two goals in the next minute, the latter coming from a Pierre Turcotte slapshot on an impossible angle.

Penalties were coming in bunches by this time, as Gratton observed, "We have about seven or eight guys who play both the power-play and the penalty-killing roles. They had to be out there all the time, as we were either on the power-play or short-handed the whole period."

By the third period, the game apparently out of hand, penalties were on the decline. Although the McGill defence was taxed the Redmen are currently going with four defencemen and Steady Eddie Vlasic drew a misconduct near the end of the second period, the play was quieted down for the most part.



Larry Rush stonewalls an Inuk scoring attempt.

But some players had had enough. Cory "Hopalong" Boisselle squared off with Godin, just to settle some past accounts, and while he battled to a draw with the bigger Chicoutimi player and each was thrown out of the game, the Redmen still lost out on the fracas when the referee assessed an additional minor to Boisselle for elbowing.

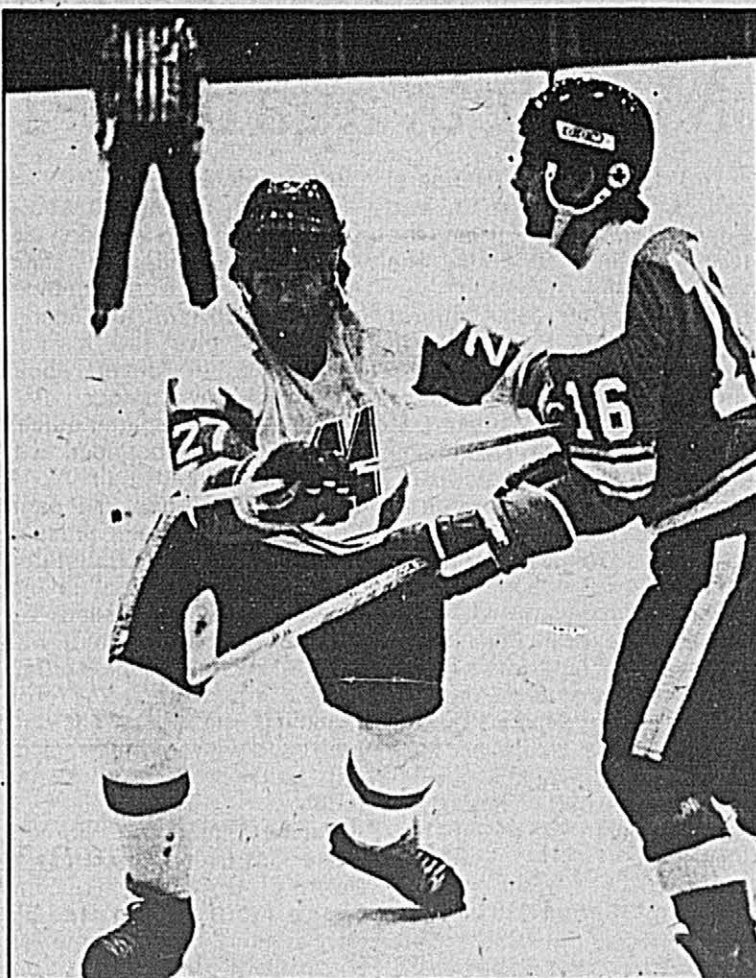
After Simard's second goal at 3:44 gave the Inuks a 5-2 lead, the Redmen wouldn't stop working. Their effort paid off

when Dave Moritsugu's power-play shot got through, sending the fans to their feet and making for a wild finish.

With a minute and a half left in the game, coach Ken Tyler decided to remove goaltender Larry Rush. Even with six attackers, the Redmen couldn't get through the Inuks for a good shot. Simard intercepted a McGill pass, streaked toward the Redmen's goal and fired the puck into the empty net to seal the Inuk victory at 6-3.

See Hockey on page 52

Gee-Gees gag Redmen 6-2 on Friday



Pat Shannon eluding the check of a Gee-Gee.

By this time in the season, the Redmen should know a skating team when they see one. The Ottawa Gee-Gees were such a team last Friday, beating the Redmen 6-2, despite injuries, poor refereeing, and a late start.

The Gee-Gees arrived at McConnell Winter Stadium at about 7:15 p.m. because of foul weather. Halfway through the opening stanza, it became apparent to all watching that the Redmen would have been better off had the Ontario team not bothered to show up at all.

It was only 1:21 of the first period when John Leboeuf slapped a shot by Redmen goalie Larry Rush, and almost immediately, the Gee-Gees went into a skating pattern that had baffled the Redmen so thoroughly the night before.

A lucky goal by Pat Chiasson gave the Redmen some life, narrowing the McGill deficit to 2-1 at that point, but Yoland Savard's powerplay goal, a dribbler that Rush got a piece of, gave Ottawa back their two-goal lead.

It was really a shame, because for the first 90 seconds of the penalty, the Redmen penalty-killers performed well, even brilliantly, only to give up

a cheap little goal.

The Ottawa marker didn't faze the team; they came right back, taking the play to the Gee-Gees as well as they could, yet still unable to put the puck past Lavallée.

Some sloppy play on both sides led to breaks for both clubs, but the goalies, Rush and Luc Lavallée, who each played splendidly tonight, were equal to the task. Rush was especially sharp; he was forced into it, making 47 saves.

Unfortunately, the power-play was once again ineffective for the Redmen. Too many of their shots were either blocked or were too weak to give Lavallée much trouble. The Moritsugu-Covo-Rancall line worked hard, as usual, but Lavallée handled everything that headed his way, thwarting all the Redmen scoring attempts.

Jim Giffin's tip-in from Hugh Mitchener's shot from the point gave Rush no chance and the score was 4-1 Ottawa after two periods. By this time there was furious action on both sides, play becoming more and more open, with the goalies having the last word.

continued on page 52

A Martlet Album: '77 Champs and '79 report

The last McGill hockey championship of the seventies

The 1970s are rapidly coming to an end. However, this "decade of inflation" has brought more than just depressing memories to this reporter. McGill has supplied many students with fond hockey memories.

I remember being assigned to cover the McGill Martlets hockey team in 1976-77. Feeling awkward about this assignment, I asked many questions about the ability of women athletes. After all, were women good skaters? Could they play hockey?

The questions were answered almost immediately and my chauvinistic ideas were quickly dissolved. That year, the marvelous Martlets brought home the MWHL championship, emblematic of women's hockey supremacy on the university level.

The '76-'77 team was, according to coach Anne Patterson, "in terms of team play and cohesiveness, the best club I have ever coached." Coming from Patterson, a strict disciplinarian, it was quite a compliment.

I have often wondered what ever happened to the skating wonders of '76-'77, the last McGill hockey team to win a crown in the '70s. After conferring with current Martlets Cory Logan and Gail Cimon (both members of the champion squad) a list was arrived at. Here now is that list:

Maureen "Bo" Barrett, team's second leading scorer, now plays hockey for the Mtl. Cougars of the City League (highest calibre in Quebec).

Gail Cimon, a linemate of forwards Barrett and Ross, Cimon currently stars for this year's edition of the Martlets.

Jill Gowdey, now acts as an assistant coach for the John Abbott team.

Cathy Haig, the league's leading goal scorer, Haig will be graduating from McGill in

December. She is a member of Canada's national field hockey team.

Ruta Jaugelis, steady defencewoman. Whereabouts unknown.

Carol Jefferies, the team's best skating defencewoman, Jefferies has "settled down" to marriage.

Cheryl King, the steadiest defencewoman on a game-to-game basis, King currently coaches the Martlets.

Cory Logan, one of the hardest working players on the team, Logan still shines for McGill.

Dorothy Logan, the player who clinched the Collegiate Cup for the '76-'77 squad, "Dot" now plays defense for this year's club.

Meredith Mazer, now works in Toronto (poor woman).

Marg Ross, the team's best playmaker, Ross, beset by knee problems, was last seen playing soccer in a high-calibre league.

Wendy Stack, a face-off expert, Wendy now teaches in the Mtl area.

Ivy Steinberg, one of the famed Steinberg family, Ivy executed several key saves on the way to the Cup. Later attended Western, Ontario.

After struggling in 1977-78, the Martlets came on like a blockbuster in the second half of the '78-'79 season to upset the Concordia Stingers before succumbing to the John Abbott Islanders in the finals.

This year's squad, although featuring eight rookies, was expected to compete with the Concordia Stingers for second place. However, the team has experienced several problems early in the year, and currently finds itself in third spot, ahead of only the Bishop's Gaiterettes.

Nevertheless, they have been steadily improving and should give the cross-town rivals a run for their money in the second half of the season.

Inuks...

continued from p. 51

In the dressing room the players washed, changed and left hurriedly; only Gratton lingered. Certainly he felt it was a hack game, but that considered, the Redmen didn't play too badly. "The chippy play is Chicoutimi's style," he said. "They'll do anything to get an edge in the other team. That's what they did tonight. They get away with it, too."

"There's no set pattern to the Inuk's play, so they try to intimidate the opposition," Gratton continued. "But we held our own tonight, and that

surprised them a little. In the second they got away with worse stuff, the slash and trip and hook. And that won't generally be called in this league. It seems that most teams, except us, are doing that. The basic thing was, we had to keep in mind to play our disciplined game against their undisciplined game, and use our heads. Usually, if we play smart against that kind of team, we'll win."

The Redmen's last home game was Monday against the Middlebury (Vermont) Panthers. Tonight, they close out the semester at Bishop's.

A mid-season Martlet report has been compiled by this reporter. The remarks are based on statistics, game observations, referee comments, and faithful fans' notes. Revealed for the first time in the Daily, here now is the long awaited Martlet report until the halfway point of the season:

Gail Cimon has been one of the team's most consistent players. A speedy skater, she gives a solid effort in every game.

Michelle Dionne, a two-year veteran from Bishop's, has improved with each game and will most certainly be a player to watch in the second half.

Laura Drover and **Melinda Ridgeway** have done a creditable job protecting the McGill fortress. Nicknamed "Moses" last year, Drover has been sharing the netminding with former John Abbott standout Ridgeway.

Johanne Hébert joined the Martlets after playing intramural hockey last year. She has had to adapt to the faster play, but has done rather well.

Laura Kobayashi has also improved with each game and seems to complement the rushing style of defencewoman Cory Logan.

Dale Blenkhorn, nicknamed "Dazzling" last year, despite the lower goal production, has performed consistently well. Look out for her in the second half.

John Abbott corks Martlets again, 8-1

The John Abbott Islanders' duo of Corinne Corcoran and Bonnie Wolff are setting the league on fire. Last Friday, the two scoring leaders participated in all John Abbott goals en route to an 8-1 win over the McGill Martlets.

Commenting on Corcoran (5 goals, 2 assists), Martlet captain Cory Logan said, "She is our number one concern. One thing we will have to do is to put one of our faster skaters on Corcoran to give her a rough time."

The shadowing of the Islanders' scoring champion (she averaged 3.3 goals a game over a stretch of 30 games last year) might not assure a McGill victory, but it would improve the odds.

The Martlet netminders could not be blamed for any of the John Abbott goals. Indeed, Laura Drover and Mindy Ridgeway faced 33 shots compared to 7 for their Abbott counterpart. "I'm happy with the goaltending," said Logan, "We cannot look to the goalies

Year-end Martlet report card

Anne Lapointe has showed potential. A good playmaker and tactician when on her game, the Martlet rookie can only improve with experience.

Cory "Cap" Logan certainly rates with the best defencemen in the league. A rushing-type player, Cory is an important member of the short-handed and power-play units. Leads by example.

Dorothy "Dot" Logan has always had a stronger second half following a solid effort in the first. Along with defencemate Josée Parenteau, a graduate of hockey powerhouse John Abbott, they figure to play an integral part of the post-holiday season Martlets.

Brigitte Marchand has been a steady performer to date and will most certainly continue her good play.

Karil Middlebrook, a returnee, and **Madelaine Racicot**, a veteran player with hockey sense, have performed well at times. The duo has come along slowly but surely. Look for them in the second half.

Linda Pateras who is only in her second year on skates, has impressed everyone with her aggressiveness and perseverance.

Jean Rogers, recognizable by her patented skating style, can get the motor running after a few short strides. Author of three goals and one assist in the playoffs last year, Jean has time and again proved to be a clutch performer.

Kim Wadkins is playing on a line with star forwards Blenkhorn and Cimon. For a rookie, she has done a good job. The visiting student from Colby College has performed rather well.

Jackie Racicot, assistant coach, has worked well with the goaling.

Cheryl King, mentor of this year's squad, has adopted a coaching style similar to her former coach, Anne Patterson. The rookie coach has come along slowly and with time should prove to be a valuable asset to the team.

Although the team's record so far shows one win and four losses, the continued improved play of the rookies and the consistent efforts of the veteran players will see the Martlet squad move up in the standings in the second half of the season.

Gee-Gees...

continued from page 51

Early in the third period, Claude Lepine had a clear breakaway on which Rush was no less than sensation (indeed, it was he who kept the score down) but alas, Gee-Gee Chris Jodoin was also left all alone, and it was a snap for him to lift the puck over a fallen Rush. A beautiful deke by Mike Barsky made the score 6-1 early in the final period, but McGill's Pats combined at last on a picture-perfect passing play to beat Lavallée and bring the final score to 6-2.

Gary Ann was somewhat at a loss to explain the game. "It seemed that we weren't taking care of the clot position. Our defencemen weren't looking out for tip-ins, and as the other end, our forwards weren't ready to make the tip-ins. They kept beating us to the puck, that's all."

Pat Shannon, who has put together a string of good games, was even vaguer. "There was one thing that was missing from our play tonight, and I don't know what it was. We seemed to lose the puck when we played the body, because as we were taking one man out, another swept in and took the puck away."

Ottawa coach John Atkinson was pleased with his team's performance, although he plans to protest the referee. "He didn't know the rules, and therefore he shouldn't be in this league," he claimed.

The Redmen Report Card

by Louis Rakita

Well, here we are in December, the month where our progress for the first half of the year is graded. Since all of us are being judged, why should our hockey team be an exception? With help from the captains, I hereby submit this list of grades to that Great Big Coach in the Sky to use on the Judgement Day — the Redmen Report Cards.

The marks have been compiled on the basis of how the players have performed, given the circumstances (17 rookies, lack of experience, and so on), so the marks are generally high. These are not final reports, but those at the mid-term break; the final mark will be based on the second half of the season compared with the first. Here goes:

A+: Ken Covo — speaks for itself. He's been a leader's leader, making plays, scoring goals, setting up others; helping the younger players along, giving them the benefit of his experience. The team captain, holler guy, and a certain All-Star, Covo goes to the head of the class.

A: Bruce Randall — Pound for pound, the hardest worker on the team. A gutsy performer, Randall is never afraid to go into the corners and come up with the puck. Used sparingly early in the season, Bruce, while not pilfering Protein 21, has played very well. His big heart puts him right behind Covo. Someone to watch in the second half.

A: Larry Rush — The only player from off the mainland (Chomedy), Rush dispelled all doubt as to the Number One goalie on the team when thrust into the role three weeks ago. Always giving 110% at all times, even practice, Larry has worked on angles and knowing his area better. All-Star status may yet be a year away, but he'll make it. Keeping the score close is his job, and few around do it better. An A, easily.

B+: Carlo Command — Besides keeping the shower-room running smoothly, Carlo's hustle, reliability, and stickwork have given him a very positive report. His shot, like a raw diamond, when developed, can become a real gem. As long as he pushes that third helping away and buys a new wardrobe, Carlo may ascend to A status in as little as one semester.

B+: Pat Chiasson — In general, Patty has been solid, playing with the poise of a veteran, although only in his first year. He has to work on knowing his position better, though being played on double shifts, alternately as a forward and a defenceman, he tends to confuse the two positions. If he can separate one from the other, he'll be an All-Star by 1981 at the latest.

B+: Dave Moritsugu — Playing on a line with a veteran never hurts, and playing with Ken Covo as your center, you can't help but play well. Dave is a smart hockey player, one of the few vets on the squad, and a good stickhandler, one who can make the play for you. Sometimes he elects to pass rather than shoot, and this has cost him a few scoring opportunities. Expect his goal-productions to rise sharply in the second half.

B+: Eddie Vlasic — Steady Eddie believes he can play better, and at times he has been slow moving the puck out of the McGill zone, but he is the unquestioned leader of the defencemen, and opponents instinctively hesitate before going into the corners with him. A stable veteran, he should keep his nickname for the rest of this year, at least.

B: Rob Hill — Amazing improvement over the last few weeks by this youngster, especially in penalty-killing situations. His hard work has overcome his nervousness, much the same way as it did Chiasson's. But Rob is a "sweeper," content to poke-check the puck away from opponents, and falling behind the play. His shot needs some work as well but there's nothing wrong with Rob that a little concentration won't cure. One of the fastest skaters on the club, he should elude defenders more easily next term.

B: Rich Kila — It's really a shame about Rich. He was hurt in the Bishop's game, just when he was starting to come into his own as a defenceman. He waited patiently for his chance to play at the beginning of the season, and got it. If he can heal in time for January, and if he can recapture his poise and confidence, he'll be a real asset on the blue line.

B: Lucio Palano — Palano had a strong training camp, but he's just beginning to feel his way around the league. Has a super shot. Only member of Redmen to have penalty-free record — tremendous self-control. Still a little rough around the edges. Could break out of shell any day.

B: Pat Shannon — Deemed a "pretty skater" last year, Shannon has worked hard to polish his game. Excellent point man. Still good skater, but occasional lack of hustle in corners hurts. Makes too many plays rather than score himself. Quiet, dedicated worker.

but unlikely to explode for huge goal contribution this year.

B: Pierre Vaillancourt — One of the free spirits on the team, Pierre needs to discipline himself more. Usually last man back on opponent's rush. Good passer. Needs to be slightly more offensive-minded and physical. Generally consistent defensive defenceman.

B: Cory Boiselle — Nickname of "Hopalong" is appropriate. Plays with great deal of pain. Has changed style to a hitter, and it's working very well. Takes no garbage and plays body while coming up with the puck. Needs polish around the net. Knee can flare up at any time, making him a risky performer. Gutsy player. **B-: Rick Lee** — Got off to poor start in Chicoutimi, cutting eyelid and separating a shoulder in three shifts' work. Vlasic's defence partner, makes for a solid complement. Is victim of rough stuff in corners and in front of net. Clean player, needs to be slightly more aggressive. Keeping head down too often, making him an easy target for ill-wishers.

B-: Gary Mann — Potentially good shot and dekes are untapped. More nervous than some in adjusting to league. Needs time, both to work out the kinks in his offensive strong points and to polish his backchecking skills. Give Gary a year or two to blossom.

C+: Denis Gratton — Denis tried so hard when he first played. Too hard, in fact. And as is the case so many times with people who try too hard, he wasn't getting anywhere. He's not a polished skater, but a grinder, and he's learning how to control his energies, bit by bit. This will come with time, as self-discipline is one of the hardest things for an enthusiastic player to master.

Insufficient work to evaluate proper grade:

François Grenier — Looked all right in preseason, but injured himself after the Laval game. François is playing himself back into shape (he has skated with the team off and on for the last two weeks), but when he comes back, whether it be in January or March, it will be difficult for him to unseat Larry Rush.

Nick Shiletto — Shiletto hasn't even played, so it's even more difficult to judge him. In January, he'll be relegated to the third-string goalie position, a tough situation anyway. Right now, he is backing up Rush in case Larry gets hurt or is assassinated.

Sam Colizza — Sammy "The Hammer" has been brought up as a replacement for some of the Redmen lost by injury. He has yet to learn the system, but expect good things from him. In the two games he has played, he's looked good. Sam still needs time to develop.

Jim Sardano — Jimmy has been on the sidelines healing for over a month now, and is itching to get back on the ice. A good team, man, Sardano is expected back for the beginning of next semester. The team will certainly benefit from a guy like him.

W: Steve Augustine — Augie has simply not been around for the last month. He claims his injury is keeping him out of action but the players aren't holding their breath for the day he comes back. Apparently, Steve has left the team, for better or worse. So be it.

W: Neils Anthonisen — Before the Ottawa game last week, Neils announced he was quitting the club. He cited prior commitments as the reasons for his leaving. He was playing quite well for the Redmen, and his absence will be keenly felt. Neils' playmaking helped the forwards have an easier time and he'll be missed.

Coaches and Staff — Since the beginning of the year, there has been abundant praise for the coaches, head coach Ken Tyler in particular. He has worked with the players on their weak points, has emphasized their strong points, and has treated each one of them fairly.

It's Tyler's work that has helped develop Larry Rush and Pat Chiasson into the players they are today. It's his winning attitude that has kept this team up and loose for their games. It's his positiveness that has made this an enjoyable learning experience, when otherwise it might be just a long, long year. If there is any justice, he will be the QUAA coach of the year, if the players have anything to say about it.

Assistants Mike Farmer and Doug Bradley have done an outstanding job as well, and manager Dion Shea and trainer John Roberts have done their share. But the main man responsible for a hockey team is the head coach, and McGill has a dandy one this year. Although coaches aren't rated as such, my hat goes off to Ken Tyler, who has the loyalty of his players.

And there you are, the Redmen Report, for December 1979. The final marks won't be posted until sometime in March, but from the looks of it, we should be in for a great second half. Who knows? They may get their gold stars after all.

Daily Sports on the field

Richard Katz

Ace Baseline

Mike Tapiero

"Chas"

Andre Karolyi

Earl Zukerman

Bill Iszo

Carl Heine

Emily Cooper Cole

Louis Rakita

Don DiMauro

Sheila Dale Hunter

Basketball for the '80s

1980 will be the year of Martlet basketball. Coach Hubert Lacroix, the man responsible for this year's dynamic team has put together an outstanding holiday tournament, the Martlet Invitational, on Jan. 3, 4 and 5.

The field is an international one, featuring fine women's teams from Dartmouth, Syracuse, Boston University, St. Mary's, Laurentian, Victoria, Concordia and the host Mar-

tlets.

Strong tournaments are an indication of the women's resurgence as a contender. The Martlets have lost only one game in 16 in the exhibition season, that one by five points to the powerful Bishop's Gaiterettes.



Here are the start times:

Game 1 (Jan. 3)—Dartmouth vs. Victoria, 2 p.m.

Game 2—Laurentian vs. Concordia, 4 p.m.

Game 3—Syracuse vs. McGill, 7 p.m.

Game 4—Boston U. vs. St. Mary's, 9 p.m.



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Redmen Volleyball

by Daniel O'Lartig

By finishing second in the Ottawa Valley Volleyball Tournament the Redmen have put McGill on the volleyball map for the first time ever.

The senior A level tournament took place in Deep River, Ontario, last weekend. It included six other teams from Ottawa, Pembroke, Kingston, North Bay, Petawawa and Deep River.

The performance of the Redmen is remarkable considering the number of injured players the team had. Two of the starting six could not compete at all.

Apart from their initial round-robin game against Kingston, in which McGill appeared to be caught flatfooted and mentally unprepared, the Redmen played with poise and determination. Thus after losing 15-6 and 15-8 the opener, they bounced right back to sweep the rest of their round-robin games.

Combinations of high sets to the wings followed by powerful spikes and quick attacks at the center, three-footers and shorts, proved to be too much for Pembroke, defeated 15-11 and 15-7, and for Petawawa, who lost 15-3 and 15-6.

In the case of Deep River, who fell to the Redmen 15-11 and 15-8, credit must be given to the defensive work of McGill. Indeed, in this tense and very close match, the blocks and the backcourt coverage against tips turned out to be the dif-

ference between the winners and losers.

In the semi-finals, against the North Bay Panthers, McGill put up its best performance of the day. In the first set the Redmen thoroughly handcuffed the North Bay attacks, thanks to some hard blocks at the center and to great bump recoveries as well as many dives in the backcourt. The first set went 15-8 to McGill.

In the second set, the Panthers thrust all their energies against the Redmen to take an early five point lead. But McGill held on and was slowly able to turn the game around. At 11-11 the Redmen finally caught up, and went on to take this exhausting 30 minute set 15-12, thus gaining access to the finals against Kingston.

The first set of the final was a heartbreaking 15-13 loss for the Redmen, who, after trailing 7-2, had battled back and gone ahead 13-12.

The second and third sets were quite different though. Both teams were completely exhausted after the superb first set effort, and the quality of the volleyball took a plunge. Thus McGill swept the second set 15-5 as much on account of the Kingston errors as on account of their own talent.

Similarly, Kingston took the final and decisive set 15-7, due more to the Redmen's sloppy play than to their own middling attacks.

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Ken Covo: Leader for all seasons

by Louls Rakita

Off the ice, he lives in a modest, two-room apartment on University, spending free time reading, going to movies, or scriptwriting. But on the ice, he's the leader, the captain, the holler guy, the soul of the team. "He" is, of course, Ken Covo, number 20 of the Redmen. We talked recently about his views on the hockey team, academia and personal life.

He was born Kenneth Manuel Covo, on May 10, 1956, the youngest in a family of three boys, and, like all good Canadians, he started skating at an early age.

"I probably hacked around on the ice for a few years before I got into organized hockey" he recalled, "but I had my first pair of skates at the tender age of three. When I was in grade four, though, my teacher mentioned that she had great respect for little boys who played the great Canadian game of hockey. So I decided to check it out myself."

Ken started playing around Beaconsfield, where he grew up, for three years before transferring to Lower Canada College on a scholarship, where he finished his secondary education. By this time highly active in sports, Covo applied to Queen's University, but after a year, things had soured generally.

"I went to start my second year at Queen's before I realized that my heart wasn't in school, partly because of the raw deal I felt I got in hockey, and I decided to leave, so I took off for a year with my girlfriend at the time and travelled and worked."

At the end of that year, Covo, then 19, met up with some guys who told him about McGill. "They said there was a very good chance I'd make the hockey team that year. That interested me, after being away from home for a while. There are several cities I've been to where I'd like to live for a while, but I'd always like to call Montreal my home."

Enrolling in Engineering, he stayed at McGill for two years, while sharpening up his hockey skills at the Howie Meeker hockey school. A new opportunity for travel arose when a friend, who was offered the chance to play in Milan, Italy, asked Ken to come along, as there was an extra opening for a Canadian forward. It was another "respite in the academic stream", as he put it, "but I knew from the start that it was only for one year. All in all, it was a very positive experience; I recommend it to anyone, for hockey and travelling experience."

He finds that there's more emphasis on finesse rather than the "dump-and-chase" style most Canadian teams use.

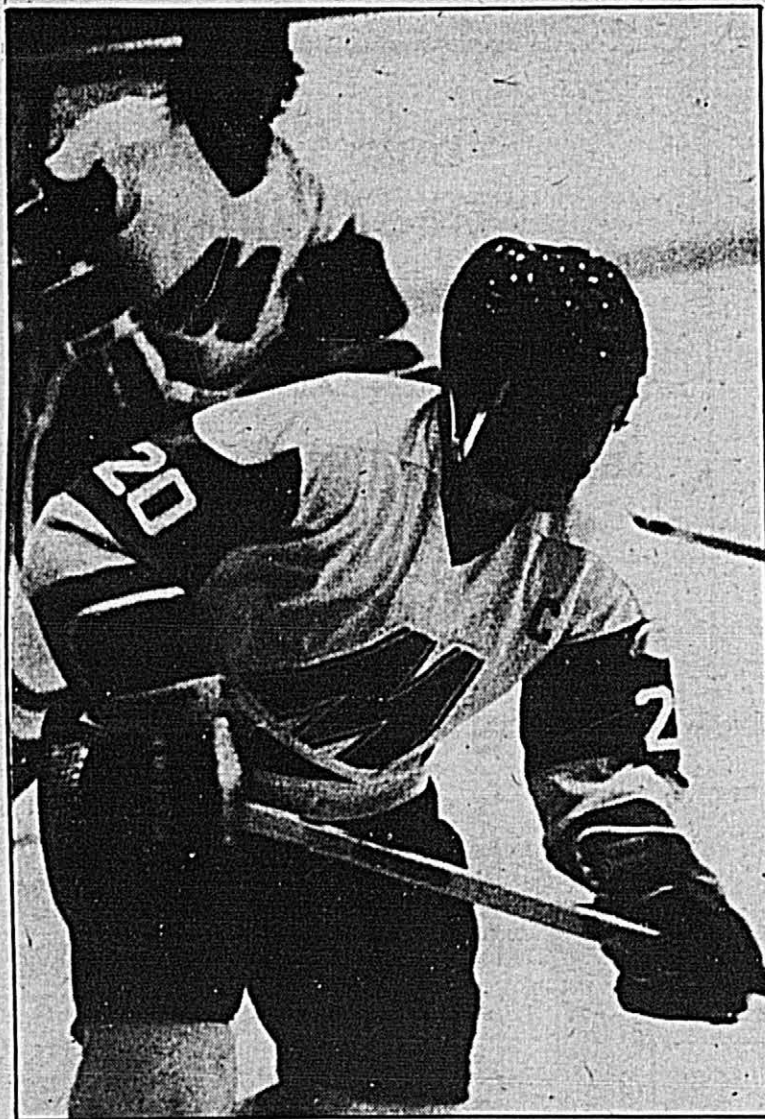
"Staking and throwing the puck around is played up,"

Covo says. "It's more European than Canadian in approach. The body isn't played heavily."

He returned to McGill, and the Redmen this year, being elected captain before the season began. He enjoys the role and is enthusiastic about his team-mates. "We've got a

than ever now. I regard the captaincy as one of my biggest achievements, and I intend to live up to the team's expectations of me."

Covo certainly can't be expected to lead any better—several players and coach Tyler have called him the best



Carl Heine

people you did it for and with. It's a natural continuation to relax as a whole, after the game, have a few beers, enjoy each other's company. We can talk about the game or a million other things, and just enjoy ourselves. We're a close bunch of people; that's all there is to it."

Covo's real love, though, is writing. "Although Engineering, the field I'm in now, is practical, I feel I need an outlet for my creative abilities. The problem is that writing needs discipline, something I don't feel I have yet." It isn't just a pipe dream, either—two years ago, he submitted a play in a playwriting competition, and while the results weren't overwhelming, they were nonetheless favourable. Covo was then convinced that he could write, but realized it would take discipline combined with creativity to produce the novel or short story he longed to write.

He talks eagerly about getting through with school, and sitting down to write that great Canadian novel. Then, wistfully, he adds, "there are several ideas I have—big ones—that never get down on paper. Not only are they unfinished, they're unstated. I've never really contributed anything significant to a magazine or had a story published, and it would take a lot to lock myself up one spring morning after school is over, and start writing."

About the level of college hockey, he feels that it's deceptively high at university. "A lot of university teams could be very competitive with some junior teams. The only basic difference is a lot less fighting, because it's illegal here. Most other universities in our league have some players from junior anyway."

This is a cause, in part, for the Redmen's poor record this year—in addition to an abundance of rookies who may have been out of the game for a year or so. "We're getting a helluva lot of hockey experience this year," he says, referring to coach Tyler's training program and systems play.

Covo, like any other player on the team, gushes praise for the coach. "It's amazing what he's done for us. He's brought the level of talent on the team up with each game, because he works on the basic skills, like skating, pivoting and puckhandling. The gap between our team and other teams is rapidly closing because of him. These guys are maturing, not only as hockey players, but as human beings. By the end of the year, they'll fit right in with this league—some of them do already. Again, this is due, largely to Tyler's efforts. As we improve, and apply the systems he's instilled in us, we'll be able

to win more consistently, and eventually be beating teams like Trois-Rivières and Concordia."

For most of the early going, Covo was on a line with Dave Moritsugu and Lucio Palano. Moritsugu is still there, but in recent weeks it has been Bruce Randall, the little winger with the big heart, who has played on the Redmen's top production line. Things didn't go as smoothly all year as one might assume from watching them on the ice today.

"We had problems working as a line. We'd go in and out of the corners like rats without foreheads, and when we'd get the puck we'd go to the net and take a million shots without setting up a proper offensive play, with one guy open and a good shot on net. We relied more on enthusiasm and energy than precise, disciplined hockey."

"I'll say this much: I'd rather have the drive and intensity and work on the discipline than have discipline and try to provoke the intensity, the hunger for the goals. I'd like to play with the same guys all year, as we're getting to know each other quite well now, but I don't see a tragedy if someone is switched."

Normally calm and pensive, Covo bubbles when talking about the Redmen's future. "We'll be right there. We'll have the experience, we'll be improved hockey players, and we should be very exciting. I know I'll be proud to be here next year. Things look very good for the next few years."

If the future does hold bright promise—and there's every indication that it does—then the coach certainly must take a great deal of the credit. "Without Ken, we'd be in for a very hard year, there's no doubt about it. He has us believing in ourselves, positive and optimistic. There's been a consistent upward trend in the progress of the team. I've never had a coach who's improved things so consistently from game to game, and practice to practice. Truly amazing."

And finally, what does the future hold for Kenny Covo? "My first priority is to school, not hockey," he states flatly. "I feel I've let myself down in my schoolwork, so that has to improve. I want to get my degree in Engineering, and then, I really don't know. I might go back to Europe to play hockey again, I might go to a special school in the States or Canada where I could develop my writing, or English at least, possibly study in the arts, or maybe I'll just rent an attic apartment downtown, lock myself up and write my novel. The world is my oyster; I can do anything." With his talent and ability, Kenny Covo will probably choose option e): all of the above. Successfully.

great bunch of guys here," he enthuses. "My job becomes easier and easier every day." Exactly what is that job? "Apart from being the link between the players and the coach, I listen to the guy's personal problems or peeves that they feel they don't want to bring to the coach. It doesn't happen too often, because Ken (coach Tyler) has kept an open line of communication. But sometimes the players don't take advantage of the two-way aspect of that communication, and bottle stuff up. But again, this has been a minor problem, not occurring frequently enough to worry about. As a captain or leader, I try to bring out the best qualities in the players, to get them to play their best, and to get the most we can out of them."

In addition, there's the responsibility of the captaincy, the pressure to lead the team. Yet Covo seems to play 40 to 45 minutes a game, on the power-play and penalty-killing, as well as his regular line. "As a captain, I can't really afford to be depressed or frustrated. The responsibility I have pushes me into playing better. And I'm enjoying playing hockey more

captain they've played with or for—and a big part of his game is mental, the preparation before and during a game. "The most effective players are the ones who think the most," says Covo, "and it doesn't come naturally. For me, it involves the stripping away of extraneous factors, like academics or personal problems and just thinking. I'm playing hockey for the next two and a half hours, and I'm going to play the best I possibly can. It doesn't take intelligence, just concentration. Talent is good, but you have to know how to make use of it."

As a team, the Redmen are a close, good-natured bunch of guys who like each other. That's also very important, but just as important is being able to be an individual. "We don't want robots," Covo points out. "If we go out after a game, we don't think less of somebody if he doesn't go with the guys. Everybody has to have their space, and nobody forces anything on anyone else."

There's almost a philosophy to going out after a game. "The way I see it, you've just spent two hours exerting yourself physically, and these are the

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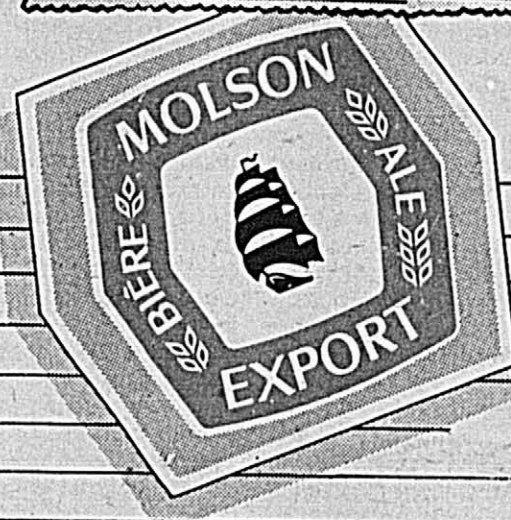
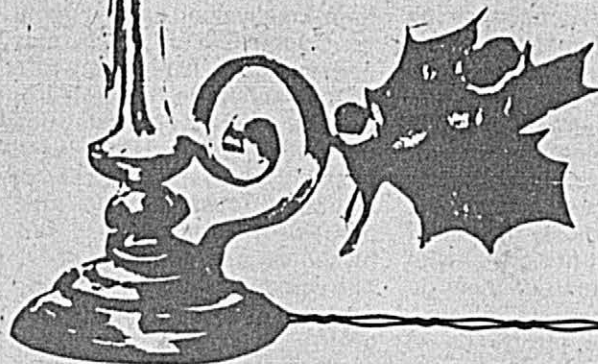
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